THE

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—The Liberal Republicans of New York have resolved to act by themselves. So did the three Tooley street tailors.

—The New York *Sun* brags about its constantly increasing circulation. But, then, it is the nature of all nuisances to grow.

—Seventy-five thousand majority for Hayes is the figure put up by the Ohio *State Journal*. That is a pretty high figure, but it can be reached. Stick to it.

—Nothing but the perverseness of fate can prevent South Carolina from entering soon upon a career more prosperous than she has ever before enjoyed.—New York *Tribune*.

—Gen. Selden Connor was nominated by the Republicans of Maine for Governor at their convention, held in Portland, Tuesday, June 15. He was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 497 out of 502 votes cast.

—The Republicans of Northwestern Pennsylvania are highly pleased with the nomination of Hartranft and Rawle. They will receive the hearty and substancial support of a large political element that did not appear at the polls last year.

—California, Ohio, and Pennsylvania have all made their nominations for a Republican Governor by acclamation. This spontaneity of feeling and action is indicative of the rising tide of a movement of the people which will sweep things in November.

—In Massachusetts they are discussing the Governorship already, and the following names are mentioned: Congressman Pierce, the Hon. S. H. Rice, the Hon. W. W. Rice, Lieutenant Gov. Knight, Speaker Sanford, Dr. Loring, and ex-Governor Talbot. The friends of S. H. Rice, Loring and Talbot, are said to be the most active.

—The Democratic press makes a most enthusiastic to-do over the tendency of the Southerners to honor the memory of Union soldiers. This, however, is when they are dead. Those who are yet living are as well hated as ever, unless they have thoroughly renounced the principles for which they fought. Such, of course, are ever welcome to their ranks.

—At Bunker Hill, one hundred years ago, the country first heard the reveille of the Union. Ever since then we have been, in some form or other, fighting for the national idea as against the confederate or State-rope-of-sand conception. Last week, as the country gathered at this historic spot to celebrate the memory and revive the associations of 1775, we hope they bore in mind the meaning of the work we honor.

—The most inveterate enemies of the Republican party are compelled to admit that Republican ascendancy in this State has borne good fruit, and has, on the whole, profited the people. Whatever else may be raked up to its apparent discredit, and made to serve dishonest, political ends, the immense debt reduction accomplished during the term of Republican rule, stands like a rock in the path of detractors and demagogues. It is one of the things which no amount of sorcery with figures can obscure, and of is the work of the Republican party.

—The papers outside of this State cannot understand why a Democratic editor should be fined $10,000 for charging another Democrat with betraying his party. They regard it as being as criminal to belong to the Democratic party as to betray it, and they think it would be as libelous to charge a man with membership in that party as to accuse him of being unfaithful to it. We are not sure but they are right in this view. At any rate, we know a great many valuable citizens who would feel themselves foully libeled if charged with the crime of belonging to it.

—Benjamin Coffin and Nicholas Lott, aged respectively eighty-five and eighty-four years, died in Reading last week.

NOSE TOO SHORT.

The Centre Hall *Reporter* has a communication in its last issue endorsing the renomination of John H. Morrison for register. This is all right, for Mr. Morrison belongs to the Kurtz wing of the party, and was one of the bitterest opponents Mr. Alexander had in his endeavors to make Congress against L. A. Mackey, last fall; and the *Reporter*, as is well known, is the organ of that wing of the party. The communicator says Mr. Morrison should have the nomination because he is a poor man. Right again; and what is more, he has made up his mind to stay poor, as is apparent from the fact, that, although he has received a good salary of late, he has, with malice aforethought, appled himself to the task of spending every cent of it. We think it would surprise some men throughout the county if they could see how well this poor man lives. Therefore, we say he intends to remain poor, and if the Democratic party want a poor man, ready at hand to occupy this office for the balance of his life, they need not look further; here is the man.

But, notwithstanding the good will of the *Reporter's* communicator, who claims to hail from Millheim, but really belongs to Bellefonte, we must say the old gentleman's chances are rather slim. Knowing as well as we do, the plans of the Orvis and Meek wings of the party, we can say, that he has not the support of either, and therefore his nomination is highly improbable. True, if he is popular with the people, they have the power, if they so elect, to nominate him; but they are tired of dead beats, which now infest the Court House, and want a change. The ring leaders are shrewd enough to see this, and will so far bend to the popular clamor as to put in now men of their own choosing, which will leave things just as bad or worse, than they are now, because new and inexperienced men are more easily managed. The only change that will serve the interests of the people, is to turn the ins out, and the outs in, and at the next election do the same thing again, and in that way they will keep both parties honest.

What the people want this fall, if they would serve their own interest, is to elect the Republican ticket, and at some future election, restore the Democrats, and not have men feel that a Democratic or a Republican nomination amounts to an election. Then there will not be the incentive to form rings, or the adhesive properties to hold them together, and we shall not have the disgraceful wire pulling that has been carried on in this county for the last few years. We should not have a ring that would feel its power strong enough to promise the offices for fifteen years ahead, as this corrupt Democratic ring has done.

BAD EFFECT OF LICENSE.

It is apparent to every observer, that the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drunkenness has been largely on the increase ever since the repeal of the local option law, and the granting of licenses by our courts. This fact is now admitted by those who have been opposed to the local option law. It is very humiliating, to say the least of it, that a town like Bellefonte, composed of three thousand human souls, should be at the mercy of thirteen licensed liquor venders, who make it their business to sell whisky to indiscreet persons, or to anybody who can pay for it. The conduct of intemperate or drunken persons on our streets within the past fortnight, has been disgraceful, to say the least. We have every reason to believe that Judge Orvis used his better judgment in the way of granting licenses, and several of the applicants were refused; but during his absence at Clearfield, the lobby was brought to bear on the associates, who yielded for party purposes, and licenses were granted. It thus behooves the officers and the citizens who love law and order, to see that violations of the law are promptly and vigorously punished.

The habit of keeping tobacco shops open on Sunday, and the encouragement of boys and young men to lounge around is another evil tending towards intemperance, requiring the attention of the proper officers, who should compel obedience to the law without respect to persons.

GEN. SHERMAN---HIS BOOK.

General W. T. Sherman was regarded as an able commanding officer during the great rebellion, and since the war closed he has received in full, a warrior's meed, at the hands of his grateful countrymen. Recognizing the preeminent services of General Grant, Congress created for him the office of General, and when he was called to the presidential chair, it seemed to be in accordance with the fitness of things that Sherman should succeed to the Generalship. He has filled this enviable position and enjoyed its emoluments for over six years, but he has employed his leisure in writing an interesting, though for him, very unfortunate book. The prominent position which he holds, and his well known and acknowledged abilities as a writer insure for him, especially in the recital of events in which he bore so prominent a part, the attention of the reading public. His Memoirs, therefore, which have just been issued from the press, will have an extensive sale, and be read with an interest that has been accorded to no other work upon the subject of our civil war.

General Sherman asserts that the conception of his Southern campaign, which culminated in his famous march to the sea, does not belong to General Grant, as has generally been supposed, but originated with himself. He says, that when he proposed the plan to General Grant, it did not meet with favor, but afterwards consent was given. This is so contrary to the well settled convictions of the country upon this subject, that the statement of General Sherman will provoke discussion and division among those who have hitherto been fast friends and should remain so; and herein is where the publication of this book is unfortunate. It was always very much to the credit of General Grant that he was ever frank and generous in the recognition of the services of his subordinates, even when such recognition seemed to detract from his own deeds. This was particularly so in his treatment of General Sherman. Generosity among officers was an attribute rarely exhibited during our war, and is generally so rare among military men that he who feels and shows it, certainly possesses one of the important elements of greatness. However great General Sherman may be as a soldier, and we have no disposition to detract in the least, from his well earned fame, in his treatment of General Grant and the other Generals, with whom he was associated, he is not only ungenerous but unjust, else all previous accounts of the campaigns of the war have been grossly misrepresented.

In his Memoirs General Sherman has hardly a favorable word for any one but himself, and endeavors to press upon the mind of the reader on nearly every page, the fact that the country mainly owed its military success in crushing out the rebellion, to him. There was something wrong about every other prominent officer connected with the army. Stanton was imperious and intermeddled only to do mischief; Grant failed to see the practicability if not the importance of the Southern campaign, and consented to it only after earnest entreaties; Hooker was vain and conceited, and as an officer had been much overrated; Thomas was slow and plodding, and required constant spurring to keep him up to the work; McPherson, who lost his life on the field of battle, was timid; Logan and Blair were "political generals." He even accuses Gen. Hooker of cowardice when he says that he was more than half convinced that during the fight around Kenesaw, he retired to the rear from "personal considerations." This is an imputation which will weigh but little with those who knew "Fighting Joe Hooker" in the army of the Potomac. The charges against the brave and sturdy Thomas are equally unjust, who was far Sherman's superior in all the elements of generalship, and second to none in the Union army. Since the close of the war, Logan has been in political life, but it is well known that he steadily refused to leave the service to accept of political preferment, though strongly urged by the people of his State to do so. All these Union Generals—Thomas, McPherson, Blair, Logan, Hooker, and Howard—whose faults Sherman has so magnified in his Memoirs, were brave, self-sacrificing heroes, and a grateful country will always do them justice.

The book is severely criticised by the press of his own State. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that "General Sherman's vaulting ambition has overleaped itself. His colossal egotism and vanity have led him to write a book purporting to be a history of the military operations in which he had a part, in which he seeks to exalt himself by pulling down the reputation of better soldiers, and by taking from them the merit of their own services, while he freely charges on them his own blunders."

Whether General Sherman had any ulterior object in the production of this book, beyond what appears upon the surface, is not yet apparent. If he aspires to presidential honors, he has made a great and fatal error. No man in this republic can ever reach the high position of Chief Magistrate by detracting from the honors which justly belong to others. The ancient feudal chiefs hired minstrels to chant their deeds of prowess, but General Sherman touches the lyre with his own fingers, and the instrument is attuned only to sound his own praises.

OHIO POLITICS.

Says the Pittsburg *Commercial*, of June 17: To-day is to be honored by the celebration at Boston of the hundreth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and to be desecrated by the assemblage of the Democratic Convention at Columbus, Ohio. We suppose the Democratic managers in Ohio think the day would reflect a portion of its honors upon them, but they are much mistaken. They have nothing in common with the spirit which prompted the American soldiers at Bunker Hill, and the latter would, if alive, fight the Democrats of to-day with as much energy as they fought the Torries of 1775.

Instead, however, of having the glory of Bunker Hill reflected upon them by meeting on the centennial anniversary of that fight, the Democrats of Ohio are likely to have a Bunker Hill fight of their own in their Convention to-day. The introduction of the school question as the leading issue in Ohio politics has materially disturbed the peace of the Democracy and divided the party into two hostile camps. One portion, terrified by the popularity of the stand taken by the Republicans on that issue, are for boldly assuming the Republican position so as to deprive it of any partisan effect; whilst the Catholics, and the politicians who depend absolutely upon the Catholic vote, are for keeping quiet upon it and trusting to luck for their chances to carry out the Catholic programme, hereafter.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* represents the latter class, and is very indignant at the Democrats of Richland and Cuyahoga counties for adopting the Republican platform upon finance and the school question. It says, sarcastically, of course, that "the Richland county Democrats will all vote the Republican ticket because they like the Republican platform." They will be sensible fellows if they do; but the *Enquirer* is logically right in its conclusions. If the Richland county Democrats are satisfied with the Republican platform why should they not also accept the Republican ticket? Concerning the Democrats of Cuyahoga, it also says, sneeringly: "The Democrats of Cuyahoga county yesterday reaffirmed and endorsed the Republican State platform." The two counties referred to are the only ones that have come out so plainly for the Republican ptatform; but their action is evidence that there exists within the party an element that will not brook the idea of subservience to sectarian dictation, Catholic or otherwise. The non-Catholic portion of the party believes honestly and unyieldingly in maintaining the integrity of the school fund. The Richland and Cuyahoga Democrats have been more bold than the rest in being more outspoken; but they represent a body of men who will prove "a section of the day of judgment" to the party if it fails to meet their views upon a matter that comes home to them so closely as this does.

And it is this fact which terribly embarrasses the Democratic managers at Columbus to-day. They dare not offend the Catholics by repeating the declarations of the Republicans upon the school question, and they are doomed to overwhelming defeat if they do not. They will probably adopt something that will *look* like opposition to a division of the school fund, but will mean nothing whatever; and if they do, they will be worse off than if they said nothing about it. The public sentiment of Ohio, they may rest assured, will tolerate nothing that does not unequivocally sustain the policy of non-sectarian schools.

The financial question is also a troublesome one to them. One portion of the party favors inflation and the other hard money, and turn which way they will, the managers are sure of either one or the other. It is a very pretty fight, as it stands; and it is a grand consolation to know that, no matter which way it goes, the Republicans are sure to sweep the State in the lively contest that will follow.

A WEAK DEVICE.

A weak device of the Philadelphia *Times* and other papers of like character, in their attempts to injure the Republican State ticket, is to represent that it was made by and through the influence of Senator Cameron and his friends. This is the shecrest nonsense that was ever attempted to be imposed on an intelligent people, and will utterly fail to answer the end intended. Everybody knows that Governor Hartranft was nominated because he was the almost unanimous choice of the Republican voters of the State, and the Convention would not have dared to place the name of any other person on the ticket. If Mr. Cameron and his friends were in favor of his nomination, which is quite probable, it only proves that in this case their wishes were in accord with those of the masses of the party to which they belong. Whatever dislike any Republican may entertain toward Mr. Cameron, he must be a gibbering idiot, or worse, to feel any hesitation in supporting Hartranft on that account.

The nomination of Mr. Rawle, we are told, was secured by the influence of Cameron and his friends. Perhaps this is so; but even the *Times* admits that he is honest and competent and without a stain on his reputation. What more do we need, or what more should we require? We care not who was for him or who against him, if he is in all respects a suitable candidate. Such arguments are puerile, and can have no perceptible effect on public opinion. The editor of the *Times* hates Cameron with a hatred that will continue during the term of his natural life, we suppose; but he must not expect the public to share in his personal resentments. They do not, and will not; and the public man who acts on the principle that he can inspire the masses with his own private resentments is destined to be sorely disappointed. The attempt, therefore, to defeat the Republican ticket with the cry of Cameronism is a weak device, and as unjust as it is weak.

The questions for the people to ask are those which concern the honesty and capability of the candidates. Bad men may support them; good men may oppose them; circumstances must govern this. It is the argument of the narrow-minded bigot that they must be slaughtered because some obnoxious man is known to be in their favor. We incline to the belief that no man is ever damaged much by such a course, as the intuitions of the people are quick to point out the motive and defeat it. The fact that the campaign is ushered in with this policy proves that the ammunition of the enemy is of a weak character.—*Lancaster Inquirer*.

ATTENTION, BALDHEADS.—Take four handfuls of the stem and leaves of the Garden Box and boil them in three pints of water fifteen minutes, to be kept well covered during the process of boiling. Let the liquor stand about a day to get cool and settle. Strain and add an ounce and a half of cologne and with this solution wash the head every morning. It will make hair grow on a trunk.

——Ed. A. Nolan, the Snow Shoe railroad's popular conductor is touring west of the Mississippi.

PUBLISH THE AUDITORS' REPORT.

It is a well known fact that the majority of the borough and township officers are aware that the law requires them to publish their Auditors' reports in one or more of the county papers; yet last year this law was almost universally disregarded. Perhaps these delinquent officers also know that the failure to do their duty in this respect, is a penal offence, and leaves them in the unpleasant position of being liable to prosecution at any time. Of the boroughs in this county, only two have complied with the law, viz: Bellefonte and Philipsburg. The officers of other boroughs cannot plead ignorance, for, to our certain knowledge, they were informed of the nature of the law and the express provisions of the constitution, which are made so plain, that there are none so dumb they could not understand. The law and provisions of the constitution upon this point have been published in all the county papers. We call attention to this subject in this manner to refresh the minds of those interested.

We believe the law is a wise one. It is right that the people, whose money is spent, should know to what use it is applied. It is also an advantage to the officers having charge of the disbursement of the moneys, for it corrects many grave misapprehensions that might arise if the people were kept in ignorance.

STATE ITEMS.

—Milton is now suffering with scarlet rash.

—The Secretary of the Scranton school board cannot write.

—Crop prospects in Armstrong county are said to be very favorable.

—Thomas Taylor died in Philadelphia on the 11th inst., aged 103 years.

—A Baptist church is in course of construction at Stony Fork, Tioga county.

—The potato bug has taken possession of all the patches in Northumberland county.

—A Williamsport thief immortalized himself by stealing a thousand cabbage plants one night last week.

—The colored people of Lewisburg have succeeded in organizing a church. Their present pastor is Rev. William Allen.

—On Friday night burglars blew open a safe in a jewelry store at Marietta, and took goods therefrom valued at $1,200.

—Jonas Boyer, farmer of Newberry township, York county, hung himself on the 9th inst. Cause financial embarrassment.

—Two hundred men are at work day and night upon the tunnel being cut through the Lehigh Mountain at Vera Cruz, Lehigh county.

—Charles Eisenhard, a farmer aged fifty-five, near Allentown, was killed on the 10th inst. by the falling of a large tree he was trying to cut down.

—The Gettysburg *Compiler* says the wheat crop in Adams county, will yield ten to twenty per cent, more than the average, according to present prospects.

—A Lancaster county man a few days ago put in the ground 2,700 tobacco plants. The succeeding day they had all been destroyed but three. The cut worm had been there.

—Edward F. Gay, who was a member of the corps of engineers who surveyed and located the railroad between Philadelphia and Columbia, in 1829-30, and for many years has sustained a high reputation in his profession, and occupied high railroad positions, died in Philadelphia recently, aged seventy-two years,

—On Saturday night of last week, Mrs. Berry, wife of William Berry, of Flemington, Clinton county, died very suddenly at her residence in that place. She had been visiting a neighbor and, on returning home, was seized with a severe pain in the right arm. The pain soon attacked her entire person, and she died in agony.

—A Mauch Chunk dispatch of the 13th inst., says "For several months past registered letters have mysteriously disappeared on the mail route to and from Mauch Chunk. The losses of letters increasing, a Government detective was detailed to trace up the robberies. On Saturday morning Detective Lewis placed a decoy letter in the mail at Hauto, six miles from here, and came along in the same train. On its arrival here he waited until the mail had been changed, and called at the post office for it, but the letter was not there. Sylvester Weston, the mail carrier, assisted in changing the mail, and to him suspicion attached. At noon the detective arrested Weston, on whose person the missing letter was found, and he also confessed to having robbed the mail in this way for a long time, and that the letters were destroyed after rifling them of their contents.

——Governor Curtin will lecture in the Presbyterian church at Unionville on Saturday evening next, June 26. The proceeds are to be applied to the benefit of the church. The lecture begins at eight o'clock. This announcement is sufficient to insure an audience larger than their church will hold.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

Poetry.

ALL THE WORLD.

All the world is full of babies,
Sobbing, sighing, everywhere:
Looking out, with eyes of terrror,
Beating at the empty air.
Do you see the strife before them,
That they sob and tremble so?
Oh, the helpless, trembling babies—
Still they come, and still they go.

All the world is full of children,
Laughing over little joys,
Sighing, over little troubles,
Fingers bruised, broken toys;
Wishing to be older, larger,
Weeping at some fancied woe,
Oh, the happy, hapless children,
Still they come, and still they go.

All the world is full of lovers,
Walking slowly, whispering sweet;
Dreaming dreams, and building castles,
That must crumble at their feet;
Breaking vows, and burning letters,
Smiling, lest the world shall know,
Oh the foolish, trusting lovers—
Still they come, and still they go.

All the world is full of people,
Hurrying, rushing pushing by.
Bearing burdens, carrying crosses,
Passing onward with a sigh.
Some there are, with smiling faces,
But with heavy hearts below,
Oh, the sad-eyed, burdened people,
How they come, and how they go.

All the earth is full of corpses;
Dust and bones laid their to rest;
This is the end that babes and children,
Lovers, people, find at best.
All their fears, and all their crosses,
All their sorrows, wearing so,
Oh, the silent, happy corpses,
Sleeping soundly, lying low.

SPELL IT OUT.

Here is an alphabet for the children to study. Get out your Bible and turn to the places When you have found them read and remember:

A was a monarch, who reigned in the East.—Ester, 1, 1.
B was a Chaldee, who made a great feast.—Daniel, 5, 1-4.
C was veracious, when others told lies.—Num., 13, 30-33.
D was a woman, heroic and wise.—Judges 4, 4-14.
E was a refuge, where David spared Saul.—1 Sam. 24, 1-7.
F was a Roman, accuser of Paul.—Acts, 26 24.
G was a garden, a frequent resort.—John, 18, 1-2; Matt., 26, 36.
H was a city where David held Court.—2 Sam., 2, 11.
I was a mocker, a very bad boy.—Genises, 16, 16.
J was a city, preferred as a joy.—Psalm, 136, 6.
K was the father whose son was quite tall.—1 Samuel, 9, 1-2.
L was a proud one who had a great fall.—Isaiah, 14, 12.
M was a nephew, whose uncle was good.—Colossians, 4, 10; Acts 10, 24.
N was a city, long hid where it stood.—Zachariah, 2, 13.
O was a servant, acknowledged a brother.—Philemon, 1, 16.
P was a Christian, greeting another.—2 Timothy, 4, 21.
R was a damsel, who knew a man's voice.—Acts, 12, 13-14.
S was a sovereign, who made a bad choice.—1 Kings, 11, 4-11.
T was a seaport, where preaching was long.—Acts, 20, 6-7.
U was a teamster, struck dead for his wrong.—2 Samuel, 6, 7.
V was a cast-off, and never restored.—Ester, 1, 19.
Z was a ruin, with sorrow deplored.—Psalm 136.

Our Story Teller.

HATE AND LOVE.

Or a Brief History of the Conflict Between the Cloughs and the Heatherclroughs.

What passion is it which keeps man quarreling to all eternity, which clings to him after every other human emotion has deserted him—yea, which grasps his soul in its steel clutches even as the man is growing cold in death? Avarice.

It had kept John Clough and Babylonia Heatherclough quarreling for forty years. They were deadly enemies. He was a widower, seventy-five years old; she a widow, and seventy.

Promising young couple to build a romance on, aren't they.

Both laid claim to the fairest and rarest bit of property in the village of Heatherton. This property was known in all Heatherton, all the county, indeed through wellnigh the whole State, as the "Bone." That was because it was the bone of contention which these two old misers had been picking at for forty years. The "Bone" consisted of a wide old house, surrounded by a magnificent park, English style, with grand trees, and a lovely little lake in the centre, wherein tiny darting fish turned their glancing, red-gold sides up to the light.

Here, on the ivy covered banks of this lakelet, I begin my story. Here whether by a remarkable accident or by real fell intent of the adversary himself, at the self-same hour and moment, the two people who had been fighting each other for forty years, met.

"There," said Babylonia Heatherclough to the stout serving-maid on whose arm she leaned—"there's that old wretch! I wonder if he is going to live forever?"

"Who's that Marianna?" said John Clough to his grand-daughter. "It isn't—yes, it is; it's my old friend, that sweet-voiced female of the name of Babylonia. They said last week that she was on her death-bed! Humph! She'll never die. They won't have her in heaven and t'other place ain't big enough for her."

At this they came up opposite. It was a painful sight, these two, in whom hate had outlived strength, glaring at each other like a couple of toothless tigers. The spite and venom of nearly half a century hissed in their trembling voices as they fought each other with hard words, almost the only weapons left them in their helpless, loveless old age. Clough spoke first:

"I'd have you understand, mistress, that my park isn't a public highway."

"Your park?" screeched Babylonia. "I suppose my silver spoons belong to you, too, don't they! John Clough, I'm seventy years old this day, and you're the first man I ever saw who was mean enough to try to drive a childless widow out of the home her father gave her with his dying breath."

John Clough winced a little, but he gathered courage in a moment. "I wouldn't try to put you out of the house, mistress, if you didn't have a better one to go to. What possesses you to want to hang to that old barn I don't know. It leaks all over. The neighbors tell me that whenever it rains you have to keep pans a-settin all over the floor to catch the water that leaks in. You'll catch your death there yet, woman."

"Don't you flatter yourself, John Clough. I'll live to hear the bell toll for your funeral and long enough after it to come into my rights. I'll build a monument over your grave then, I'll promise you. I've life enough in me to last twenty-years yet, I'd have you know."

"It isn't life, it's the Old Nick in the woman, that's what it is," muttered Clough to himself.

"Come, grandpa, let's go home," said his grand-daughter.

"Mind your business, Marianna," replied the old man, fretfully. "Look here, mistress, do you know what I know? Your father father never come by this property honestly. The Marshalls hain't an honest bone in their bodies, and in my opinion they hadn't far to go to learn it. I've got the law on my side, and I'll law ye till I haven't got a red cent left."

The old woman looked at him with the sneer of a vicious witch. "You'd better be peace with your God and your neighbors," said she. "You haven't so much time left you in this world, dear knows, that you can afford to spend it lawing a woman out of her home. Better be making your peace with your God and your neighbors, I say. It'll take all the time you've got left to do that, particularly if you intend to get the forgiveness of all the orphans you've swindled."

It was like touching a raw spot with a red-hot iron to the old man. He clutched the air with helpless rage. In a fight of tongues a man is no match for a woman.

"Come, grandpa, come," said Marianna.

"Mind your business, Marianna," answered the old man. He turned to his triumphant enemy: "Old woman," said he, "if ever you set foot on these here grounds again, by St. Pat. I'll drive you out with a shot gun!"

With that he hustled off at the top of his hobbling old speed, not quick enough though, to escape her woman's last words.

"You old viper!" she shrieked after him. "I'll outlive you, and come into my own after you are in your grave. I'll outlive you, mark my words. And if the law had its just dues this day you would be up yonder with a striped suit on and a ball to your leg."

She hurried off in the opposite direction at a prodigious rate just to show her enemy how much more active she was than he. His rage cooled sufficiently for him to be sarcastic as she disappeared. He waved his hand after her in the manner of high tragedy and remarked serenely.

"Sweet-voiced female of the name of Babylonia, farewell!"

A little while after Babylonia fell ill. They told her at length it was a mortal sickness. She had not sat up for days before that. But as the stout serving-maid announced the direful tidings the old woman sprang bolt upright. She clenched her hands.

"I will not die," she said—"I will not die. I mean to outlive John Clough."

But she grew worse for all that. At length they brought her word that her enemy was ill.

"Aha!" said the terrible old woman. "I'll outlive him yet. I will not die."

Nevertheless she grew weaker until she was no more than half conscious of mortal things. While she was in this state one day the bell began to toll in token that some poor soul was passing out alone over the cold waters of eternity. The very first stroke of the bell aroused her wandering half-escaped senses. She even counted the strokes—one, two, three, and so on.

"Sixty, sixty-five, seventy-one, two, three, four, five—seventy-five!" screamed the fierce old woman. She raised her head and shoulders desperately. "Seventy-five! Heaven above me! It's John Clough they're tolling for. Ha, ha, I told him to his face I'd outlive him. They said I was going to die, did they! I will not die! I will not die!"

* * * * * * *

The people who had been listening with momentarily chilled hearts to the bell which toiled for the departing soul of old John Clough had returned to their buying and selling, their gossiping and dressing, their marrying and giving in marriage, and their poor little tricks to keep the breath of life in their bodies. I say they had returned to all this just the same, for it had been half an hour—nay, had it not struck three-quarters?—since the bell ceased tolling for old John Clough. What would you have? Must one think about dead people forever? Must—Hark! What's that?

The great deep bell had begun to toll again. People ceased their little tricks and listened again with solemn hearts. One, two, three, chanted the great bell—thirty, forty, sixty.

"It's an old person—real old," said the younger ones.

"Sixty-one, sixty-four, sixty-five, seventy, called the deep-mounted bell."

Miss Patience Hopkins struck her hands together.

"Heaven help us, it's Widow Heatherclough!" she exclaimed. "Them two old creatures has gone into t'other world side an' side. God be merciful to us all, miserable sinners! I wonder if they'll ever squabble any where they're gone? It's wicked to question God's mercy, but it does appear as if heaven was hardly big enough to hold them two both at once."

And so it was. These two, who had hated each other and abused each other forty years, had passed over together, quietly enough at last, to the shore whence the serene "pilgrim of eternity," looking backward, sees that all the strifes, worryings and torments of this world are inexpressibly mean, small and pitiful.

Ay! quietly, quietly enough, God knows!

They died within the same hour; they were buried in the same grave-yard; and her funeral procession went in through the gate as his came out.

"I bequeath all my earthly possessions to my grand-daughter, Marianna Clough," said the old man's will. "I also bequeath to her, as a sacred legacy, my Hetherton Park law-suit. I request her to fight for that property till she dies or gains possession of it. If she gives it up while she is alive, I hope she may die in the alms house."

"Land o' liberty!" said Miss Patience.—"To think how two poor worms o' the dust can hate each other even with one foot in the grave!"

Marianna bought her some black dresses and staid at home in the old Clough house. She was a handsome, clear-headed, high-spirited young woman of three and twenty. Meanwhile the opposing lawyer advertised for the legal heirs of the late Babylonia Heatherclough.

I have told you of the hate of the two old people. It is left me now to speak of the love of the two young people.

* * * * * *

It was late in November. The two old enemies had been sleeping quietly in their graves for three months. The lawyer had at length found an heir to the estate of Babylonia Heatherclough The said heir was a nephew of the deceased lady. His mother had been her youngest sister. His father had been a cousin of the deceased lady's husband, and his name was Heatherclough too. He was coming in person to take possession, he wrote. The news had been formally announced to Marianna.

Marianna took it quietly enough. In the afternoon—the pale November afternoon—she walked out to the tiny lake in the middle of the "Bone." She had not been there before since the time her grandfather and Dame Heatherclough had quarreled so furiously. It was chilly and Marianna forgot she was in mourning so far as to wrap a scarlet shawl about her firm, plump shoulders. She was always forgetting the most important matters in life—like the impropriety of putting on a scarlet shawl over mourning, for instance.

She was melancholy, on the whole. She really did not know whether she meant to fight for her rights or not. She carried in her hand a newspaper, in which she had just been reading a soul-discouraging story of a strike, and a sickening fight among the iron-workers in Wales. That made her blue too. It did not sound much like the universal progress of all humanity, really. This cynical young lady sage was so wrapped in contemplation of the depravity of the human species that she did not at all notice the tall specimen of masculine human species which was approaching her with the long, free, independent stride of one who owned at least half the world. The masculine specimen saw her, though, and marked even the brilliant scarlet shawl.

"Humph!" said he, in his cold, blunt way. "Red light; danger ahead."

He went nearer. "My enemy reads newspapers, then! Sensible girl!" said he again.

Still the cynical young lady sage did not see him, but went mooning on with her doleful wisdom so far as to remark aloud. "Pity that mortal man can't see outside of his stomach!"

"Right you are, Miss," answered a deep, hearty voice at her very ear.

She looked up instantly and saw—what? A tall, solid, strong man, with a cheek as red-brown as an autumn leaf, a bold, black eye which looked at her clear and straight, just as the man would have looked at an equal and one of his own fearless, merry comrades. He didn't understand carpet-knight politeness, you see. He touched his cap, though, as she looked up.

"My name is Wolf Heatherclough, Miss," he said.

Then the two pairs of eyes, one black, the other blue, looked at each other, and one glance was just as firm, fearless and decided as the other.

"I'm a civil engineer, and a civil sort of a fellow generally, I hope. I've been surveying Northern railroads and I've hardly seen a lady for ten years. Consequently," continued the hearty, solid, strong young man, "I don't know very well how to behave to a lady. The lawyer tells me that you and I are deadly enemies, though we never saw each other before in our lives. We've had a grudge bequeathed us by will, and we are to set to and scalp each other like a Crow and Blackfoot. It seems odd to thrash a fellow when he never did you any harm," said the solid, young man, musingly.

"Yes, Mr. Heatherclough."

"I don't know who's in the right of it, I'm sure," said Wolf. "But when a fellow has spent years surveying railroads and farms so big that it was a two days' journey to cross 'em, twenty acres look like a contemptible little patch. As to that little frying-pan full of water, with the minnows in it"—jerking his thumb over his shoulder toward the fish pond—"I know lakes out yonder so big and beautiful that whenever you see them your heart aches with the wonder and admiration which you can't put into word's." He looked thoughtfully at the ground a moment and then added, as if it was an after-thought: "And, Miss, when a man sleeps half the time under the open stars, and has, not a living soul who cares much for him, except the good God who cares for us all, is it likely that he will miss an old house of his ancestors? Miss Clough, I don't care two cents for Heatherton Park, with the whole town of Heatherton thrown in, I surrender to you all the rights of the Heatherclroughs, if they ever had any, in this property, and you are to take it, and welcome you to it. That's what I came here to say."

She looked up at the broad-shouldered, brave young man with a bright glow in her fair cheeks.

"Mr. Heatherclough," said she, "you are very generous and noble. But I don't care two cents for it either."

"Then we'll donate it to the town for the lunatic asylum," said the broad-shouldered, brave young man.

They walked peaceably away together in the pale November light, Clough and Heatherclough side by side. So calm, strong and self-controlled these two were, so different from the noise, squabbling, cackling Clough and Heatherclough who had died bequeathing their mutual hate to these, their heirs. Genuine strenght is always calm: "inferior force is always violent."

Pale November whitened into Winter, Winter changed into green Spring, and Spring again deepened into the gold of Summer; but still the Clough and Heatherclough dispute had not been settled. Since the world began there never was a dispute which required so much consolation between the chief parties, as this dispute. Dame Heatherclough would have jumped out of her year-old grave, and clawed the red-brown cheek and bold, black eye of Wolf Heatherclough, like a cat o' mountain, if she could have heard the mysterious hints which were rife in the village about a new way to settle old debts.

As to Marianna and Wolf Heatherclough—of course; why not?

Once more they met beside the lovely little lake in the midst of the "Bone"—the lake where the trailing vines drooped to the water's edge, and the tiny, darting fish turned up their glancing, red-gold sides to the light. She had gone there first and he followed, seeking her, his "enemy," he always said.

"Miss Marianna," he began, without a moment's ceremony, "we've been engaged——"

"No, we haven't," said Marianna, laughing.

He blushed like a big cabbage-rose. "I mean we've been quarreling with all our might for nearly a year now, and we're no nearer to an agreement than we were at first. There is one way of settling our dispute which I've often thought of lately, but which I never mentioned to you. I've been afraid you wouldn't like it."

"May I inquire what that is?" asked Marianna, very composedly.

He looked hard at the ground, and when he spoke at length it was hesitatingly and with much embarrassment. He was very modest, this brave fellow.

"Miss Marianna, I'm but a rough fellow, because I never had time to learn the fine ways which ladies like, though I think I might learn them even yet—from a teacher of my own choosing. That's neither here nor there, though. Once, standing right here by this patch of land with the old house up yonder, I must have bungled wretchedly in my offer of it, for you refused it, and you have refused it steadily ever since. Miss Marianna, I wish to offer it to you again, and this time I beg you very earnestly to accept it, and—and a half-civilized fellow who would carry you in his heart to the world's end so tenderly that life should scarcely have a rough place for you."

He seemed as if choking with the effort to speak, he was so embarrassed. Marianna was silent. How could she look into the eyes of this "rough fellow," this brave, pure child-hearted man, and tell him that he himself was more of a knight and hero to her than any other living man?

"I meant to go back yonder," said Wolf Heatherclough. "But I have no heart to go back to my wild mountains again, because my heart will be here—here where you are. Dear Marianna, let me stay where my heart is, and call you by the name which my heart has called you a million times.

Once more Clough and Heatherclough walked peacably home from the little lake side by side, and this time they walked arm in arm, and it was to be side by side and arm in arm to the world's end.

The very last words fierce old Dame Heatherclough wrote with her own hand were these: "May the house be leveled to the ground, and Heatherton Park sown with salt, before this property shall come into the hands of a Clough!" But for all that, a Clough and Heatherclough, wife and husband, live together in that very same house, and they are as happy as the angels—which is saying considerable.

These two ancient enemies who are sleeping so quietly now, would have handed it down to unborn generations if they could, and, behold! this very hate brought the young people together, and changed into love.

Hate cannot last; the devices of spite and avarice pass away as a Summer cloud; and it is all one in the grave. What is there of earth that can last? Listen! Sometimes Wolf Heatherclough clasps his wife's hands, and looks into her face with his bold, black eyes, now moist and gentle and tender, and says to her:

"Nothing is enduring in this world but love."

Drunkenness and its Curses.

BY HUMANITY.

Then he said unto his disciples, it is impossible but that offences will come, but woe unto him through whom they come, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he cast into the sea, than he should offend one of these little ones. (St. Luke xvii, 1st and 2d.) We are here taught that the giving of offences is a great sin and which all and every one should be careful not to give, but with great caution all should avoid and carefully watch against. We can expect no other than offences will come, considering the general depravity of mankind, but notwithstanding all this, the wise purposes and counsel of God, who will carry on his work even by those offences, and bring or turn the evil out. It is impossible but that offences will come, but it is not through disobedience to the will of God. We cannot lay this charge upon the divine will, for God cannot be father of Sin, that disobedience may be inculcated. But when the Saviour made this declaration he did so knowing that it had its being in the human heart, from whence comes heinous offences. But wo to him through whom they come, the doom upon all such will be exceedingly great. "Vengeance is mine, I will repay," saith the Lord. Upon whom is this awful crime imputed. Did it cease with the generation that was upon the earth at the time the declaration was made? Now if such were the case, the new testament of Christ would be no better than a fiction, for He says "the heavens and the earth may pass away but my word shall not," it was in the hour in which it was made. Yea it will stand beyond the time of all nations. What is the nature of an offense? Is it not in a broad sense a cause of stumbling? And is not the granting of "License" for the sale of intoxicating liquor a cause of stumbling? There seems to have been a class of men on the earth at the time the Saviour made the above declaration, of whom he made a very pointed denunciation; while all sin is denounced of every grade, He points this class out in a special manner to the world at that day as being among those of being mighty in giving offences. It reads thus, "Wo unto you, lawyers, for ye have taken away the key of knowledge, ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ye hindered," St. Luke xi, 52). When our Saviour pronounced this woe, He was reprehending the outward show of holiness in the Pharisees, Scribes, and lawyers. And it was not until after one of the lawyers spoke up and said, "Master, thus saying thou reproachest us also." See 45th v. of same chapter.

And he said, "Wo unto you also, ye lawyers, for ye lade men with burdens, grievous to be borne, and ye yourselves touch not the burdens with one of your fingers. Wo unto you; for ye built the sepulchres of the prophets, and your fathers killed them," 46 and 47th v. Now Christ came to seek and to save that which was lost, and no one can see God only through him, but Christ says "ye will not come to me that ye might be saved." How degrading is the fact of any one claiming to be a disciple of the Saviour and holding a membership in the church and at the same time being instrumental in sending out the fiery liquid of damnation among his fellow creatures, and he who is instrumental in securing a license for the sale of intoxicating liquor is instrumental in the destruction of human souls. Is it any wonder then that our Saviour pronounces such fearful woes on such a class of pretenders of his love and grace. And then crawl behind the mantle of profession to claim exemption from guilt. Can you be the cause of misery, death and destruction and detach yourself from the effect, while you are leading your fellow men into practices and habits which will as surely bar them from the home of heaven as though no redemption had been provided for them. Teaching for doctrine the commendments of men. Ye, serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell. (Matt. xxiii, 33.) The doctrine of ethics may answer the moralist, formalist and educationalist, the very class of men who are most dangerous to the cause of Christ. Harp no longer exemption from guilt, because this machine of blood, the license law, is upon our statute book. Hide your faces from the light of heaven, conscience has long since stamped the guilt of this excuse upon the table of the heart of every one who endeavors to shield themselves from the blood of thousands through this subtile mammon of desruction, the god of lucre but the price of blood. Now comes the question to be decided. Who is the most guilty in the sight of God, the vender who sells subject to a license, or the court and the law making power, through and by which the vender receives his license? That both are guilty before the tribunal of heaven, no sane man can or dare deny, but who are most guilty is the question. And now will you not soon decide this great question of life and death? Will you not save yourself and your offspring from the horrors as it were of a second death, or will you continue in this crime of licensed whiskey, and be instrumental in sending the soul of our children's children down to a neverending hell?

A HARDY PIONEER.

Our State in Colonial Times. The Bloody Run Massacre—Restitution by the Indians—Sketch of Colonel Alexander Lowry, one of the Survivors, and Prominent in the Early History of the State—His Descendents.

[From the Philapelphia *Press*.]

In 1763 a large train of wagons and pack-horses, conveying peltries and merchandise belonging to a number of Indian traders, halted for the night upon the bank of a stream known as "Bloody Run," in Bradford county, Penn. They were surprised by hostile Indians, belonging to the Shawnee, Delaware and Huron tribes, who massacred a large number, and destroyed goods to the amount of eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixteen pounds belonging to said traders. This was a very large loss, which completely ruined many of the survivors, who were thrown into prison for debt, where they died. The subject of these losses was brought to the attention of Sir Wm. Johnson, who at a conference with the Six nations at Johnson's Hall at Fort Stanwix, (Albany, N. Y.), on the 2nd day of May, 1765, addressed them, as the representative of George the Third, upon the necessity of living at peace with one another, adjusting for all time the disputed boundaries, and making restitution to the traders.

A congress of the said Six Nations and tribes controlled by them, and the representative of the Crown and of the various States, met at Fort Stanwix in the fall of 1786 for these purposes. The ruined traders sent a petition to said congress, setting forth their losses under oath; and empowering Wm. Trent, a merchant of Cumberland county, Pa., to act as attorney for them.

On the 3rd day of November, 1768, at this congress, the said Indians granted to William Trent, in his own right and as attorney, a tract of land beginning at the southerly side of the mouth of Little Kenhawa Creek, where it empties itself into the Ohio river, and running from thence southeast to the Laural Hill until it strikes the Monongabela, thence down the stream of the said river, Monongahela, according to the several courses thereof, to the southern boundry line of the Province of Pennsylvania, thence westerly along the course of the said province boundry line as far as same shall extend, and from thence by the same course to the river Ohio, thence down the said river to the place of beginning, together with all and singular the trees, mines, minerals, ores, &c., * * for the only use, benefit, and behoof of the said William Trent, in his own right and as attorney aforesaid, his heirs and assigns forever.

A short time after his deed was made the Penns discovered that some of the lands ceded as above to William Trent laid within their domain. They plainly told the Indians that they could not deed to private parties within their domain. The Indians apologized for their ignorance, and deeded to the Penns all the land lying within the limits of their province, which was included in the deed to Trent, besides a large strip of land extending through the heart of the province in a northeast direction, for which the Penns paid them ten thousand pounds. The lands lying along the Ohio, and described in said deed to Trent was left in full force. Measures were taken by the survivors of the Bloody Run massacre to organize a company and settle these lands. The revolutionary war coming on about that time, active measures were suspended for several years. In the meantime, the House of Burgesses of Virginia took measures to eject all settlers from these lands, and assert their

rights to lands extendnig to the Ohio river.

Benjaman Franklin, Patrick Henry, Jr., late Governor of Virginia; George W. Morris, and several eminent judges of Virginia, and other States fully concurred in the opinion that the title to Trent was perfect. But Virginia would not yield her claims to this land, maintained her right thereto by force. Some years after the Revolutionary War, Joseph Simmons (who resided at Lancaster) and a few others made an effort to get the Legislature of Virginia to rescind their former action, failing in which they applied to Congress for relief, which was not given.

Many of the parties named in this deed, among whom was Colonel Alexander Lowry and for whom Trent acted as attorney, became prominent on the side of the Colonies, was born in the North of Ireland, in December, 1723, and came to America with his father Lazarus Lowry, in 1729, who settled in Donegale township, Lancaster county, and was licensed by the court in 1730 to sell liquor by the small, and by the Governor as an Indian trader, which latter occupation he pursued for a number of years thereafter. His sons, John and Daniel Lowry, were also Indian traders. Having made frequent visits to the Far West to trade with the Indians, Alexander probably accompanied them. He became a great favorite with the Indians, and exercised an influence over them which he retained during his life.

About the year 1748 Colonel Lowry formed a partnership with Joseph Simmons, of Lancaster, in the fur-trading business, which lasted forty years. The fur-traders usually made annual trips to the Allegheny and Mississippi rivers in convoys for their mutual protection. The Indians knew about the time they were expected, and brought their peltries from their hunting grounds farther west to certain points, where they exchanged them for their blankets, &c. Colonel Lowry was a powerful man, and capable of enduring any amount of fatigue, and was considered one of the fleetest "Indian runners," and was frequently selected by the government to collect the chiefs of the various Indian tribes at Detroit and other places to make treaties. The only subsistence he was able to obtain for weeks at a time was that procured by his trusty rifle. He was taken with inflamatory rheumatism while among the Indians along the banks of the Allegheny river, and was carried to a log cabin situated in a lonely dell, where he was nursed by an aged squaw for several days, when an Indian doctor came along and carried him to the river, where a hole was made in the ice, and ducked him in the river. The shock was so great to his system that he was cured instantly, and never had a return of his malady. Colonel Lowry accumulated money rapidly, and about the year 1775 commenced purchasing large tracts of land.

In 1763, time of the massacre at Bloody Run, Colonel Lowry was sent back to Fort Rays (Bedford) in the evening to get something left there by the traders. In the night the Indians murdered many of the traders and their men (among whom was Daniel Lowry, his brother) and destroyed an immense amount of goods. When he returned about daylight he discovered the terrible havoc made by the Indians, who attempted to capture him. He ran for the timber, and was hunted for several days amongst the mountains. They finally discovered him when near the river on the York county side of where Vinegar Ferry now is, and made good his escape. This was the only instance in which he was molested by the Indians. He often remarked that they were so frenzied that they knew not friend from foe.

In 1774, when hostilities broke out with the mother country, Colonel Lowry at once became very active on the side of the Colonies. In July, 1774, he was placed on a committee of correspondence to consult with other committees of conference in the province, who met in Philadelphia, July 15, 1774. December 15, 1774, he was appointed on a committee to watch the conduct of suspected persons, and prevent if possible, the use and purchase of tea. He was elected a member of Assembly in 1775 and served on many important committees. He was also elected colonel of the Lancaster county militia, 3d Battalion, and in 1776 a member of the Assembly and a member of the convention which framed the first constitution of Pennsylvania. In 1777 he was appointed with others by the War Office to supply the army with blankets, the army being entirely destitute of clothing during the winter of 1777. He commanded the Lancaster county militia at the battle of Brandywine. He was elected member of Assembly in 1778-1779, and a member of the Senate to fill an unexpired term of one who died. After the Revolutionary war Colonel Lowry retired to his farm at Marietta.

He died leaving a large landed estate in different parts of the State. To his wife he gave three hundred pounds, carriage, horses, and a feather bed. To Frances Evans, four hundred acres of land in York county, on the other side of the river, and land and money not otherwise devised. To his daughter, Mary West, three hundred acres of land in the James Cunningham tract on the west side of the Allegheny river, No. 250, and six hundred pounds. To his son-in-law, George Plumer, and his wife Margaret, three hundred acres adjoining the above, and four hundred pounds. To his son, Lazarus Lowry, a tract of land called Frankstown, (now Hollidaysburg) and a tract adjoining and sixteen hundred pounds. To his grandson, Alexander Lowry, three hundred acres in the James Cuningham tract on the Allegheny river. To his grandsons, John Hays and Lowry Hays sons of Mary West, three hundred acres in the James Cunningham tract.

Colonel Lowry declared that James Wilson, a member from Pennsylvania of the convention which framed the constitution, was the author of it. He knew the persons engaged in the murder of the Conestoga Indians at Lancaster and told his daughter, Mrs. Evans, that many who engaged in it died a violent death.

Robert Lowry, Centennial Commissioner from Iowa, is a grandson at this hardy Pennsylvania pioneer, and inherits many of the virtues of his revered ancestor.

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JAMES C. WILLIAMS.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing, with stamp,

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia Pa.
Vol. 7 No. 9-9m.

A FORTUNE IN IT. Every family buys it. Sold by Agents. Address, G. S. WALKER, Erie, Pa. 21-4w

$20 DAILY TO AGENTS, 85 new articles and the best Family Paper in America, with two $5.00 Chromos, free. AM. M'F'G. CO., 300 Baoadway, New York. 21-4w

CLOTHING & DRY GOODS.

Mammoth Clothing Store!

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER,

Having in addition to his extensive Dry Goods Store, taken the room formerly occupied by Abram Sussman, fitted it up and filled it completely with THE LARGEST STOCK OF CLOTHING ever opened in Bellefonte, is now prepared to accommodate everybody, and to

Guarantee Bargains,

in the line of clothing — such as have never been offered in this section of the State. He has now in his store,

MEN'S SUITS—varying in price from	$6 to $40 00
BOY'S SUITS " " "	$4 to $18 00
OVER COATS—every grade	At cost
DRESS COATS—varying in price from	$6 to $15 00
PANTS " " "	$1 50 to $8 00
VESTS " " "	50 cts to $6 00

and every description of GENTLEMEN'S EURNISHING GOODS.

TWO ROOMS FULL OF GOODS.

Connected with his clothing store in the adjoining room he will continue the

Dress Goods Department,

in which every conceivable description of Dress and Dry Goods, from the

FINEST SILKS TO THE CHEAPEST CALICOS,

as well as

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.

together with a

FULL LINE OF CARPETS

of any grade, will be kept constantly on hand. His prices will be made to suit

THE TIMES

and he will guarantee the fullest satisfaction to every customer.

Polite and accommodating clerks will take pleasure in showing you the goods.

vol7no7-1y Nos. 1 & 2, BUSH'S ARCADE

S. A. BREW & SON, GROCERIES, &c.

S. A. BREW & SON,

SUCCESSOR TO FRYBERGER & MORAN,

GROCERS

Next Door to the Post Office,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

WE will take all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE in exchange for goods in our line.

WE have a nice lot of ELEGANT LAKE HERRING,—will sell them at cost to close out.

WE are making a specialty of the following goods from now, Sept. 1st, to Dec. 1st, 1874.

Breakfast Bacon,

Dried Meats,

Sugar Cured Shoulders,

Sugar Cured Ham,

Salt in Sacks and Barrels,

Floor Oil Cloth,

And Crockery Ware.

COME AND SEE OUR STORE.

4-tf S. A. BREW & SON.

Miscellaneous.

KINGSFORD'S

OSWEGO

PURE

AND

SILVER GLOSS STARCH,

For the Laundry.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. KINGSFORD & SON.

BEST STARCH IN THE WORLD.

GIVES A BEAUTIFUL FINISH TO THE LINEN, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Corn Starch,

FOR PUDDINGS, BLANC MANGE,

Ice Cream, &c.

Is the original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as PURER, STRONGER and MORE DELICATE than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles.

STEVENSON MACADAM, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet, and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each one pound package.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

24-3m

AMERICAN WASH BLUE,

For Laundry and Household Use,

MANUFACTURED AT THE

American Ultramarine Works,

NEWARK, N. J.

Our Wash Blue is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all large laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue, if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,
Office, 72 William Street New York.

24-3m

A FORTUNE IN $1.

The Wyoming Lottery draws on the 15th and 30th of each month, and $200,000 in Cash Gifts are in full, and no deductions. Capital Gift.

$50,000; Second Gift, $25,000; Third, $20,000; Fourth, $10,000; Fifth, $8,000; Sixth, $5,000; besides 10,679 smaller gifts.

The Fifth Extraordinary will positively draw on July 28, 1875. Capital Gift, $100,000; Second, $50,000; Third, $25,000; Fourth, $20,000; 51,021 smaller gifts, the whole amounting to $350,000, which is paid to ticket holders at each drawing. This Institution is Chartered by the Legislature, and each drawing is supervised by the legal authorities. An official list of drawn numbers sent by mail to ticket holders as soon as published. Tickets for either are $1 each, 6 for $5, 25 for $20. Agents wanted: Illustrated *Times* sent free to everybody, containing full particulars. Tickets sold up to the hour of drawing. Address,

ALLEN & CO.,
79 Nassau St., New York.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic. All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertions of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2,000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many states at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get the book. 7-2-1y

THE BEST

PRAIRIE LANDS

IN

IOWA AND NEBRASKA,

FOR SALE BY

The Burlington & Missouri River RAILROAD CO.,

On Ten Year's Credit at 6 per cent. Interest.

ONE MILLION ACRES in Iowa and Southern Nebraska.

The finest country in the world to combine Farming and Stock Raising. The SOIL is rich and easily cultivated; CLIMATE warm; SEASONS long; Taxes low and EDUCATION Free. No payments required on principal till FIFTH year, and then ONE-SEVENTH EACH YEAR UNTIL PAID.

LAND EXPLORING TICKETS

Sold at important stations on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and cost of same refunded when land is bought.

HALF FARE to families of purchase, and LOW FREIGHTS on household goods and farm stock.

TWENTY PER CENT. premium for cultivation.

LARGE DISCOUNT for Cash within one, two and three years.

PRODUCTS WILL PAY FOR LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS LONG BEFORE THE PRINCIPAL BECONES DUE.

"The so-called destitution in Nebraska lies in the far western region, beyond the lands of the B. & M. R. R. Co."

For circulars that will describe fully these lands, and the terms of sale, apply to or address,

LAND COMMISSIONER,
Burlington, Iowa, for Iowa lands,
or or Lincoln Neb., for Nebraska lands.
CHAS. S. MOCKS,
Lewistown, Pa. 21-3m

Were again awarded the highest premium, over all makers, at the late Franklin Institute Exhibition, and are the only First-class Instruments that can be obtained at Manufacturer's cost prices.

$300

For an Elegant 7¼ oct. Rosewood Piano. The following are a few of the Principal Medals received.

First Prize Medal, (Franklin Institute,)		1874
" Silver "	(Grand Piano)	1858
" Prize "	Crystal Palace World Fair N Y	53
" Gold "	American Inst., N. Y	1848
" Prize "	Maryland Inst., Baltimore	1848
" Silver "	Franklin Inst., Phila.	1845

Pianos ordered by mail, are carefully selected, and remittance is not required, until the instrument is received and approved. All our styles and classes, are built of the same excellent material and workmanship. Every instrument is fully guaranteed.

Write or send for illustrated catalogue, and price list, giving full description of styles, prices, etc.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MF'G CO.,
9-19t Warerooms 1103 Chestnut St., Phila.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION, connection with BALD EAGLE VALLEY R.R

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1875, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York			9 25 a. m
"	"	Philadelphia	12. 55 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	1. 20 p. m
"	"	Harrisb'g	5.00 p. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsp't	5.35 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	10.20 p. m
"	"	Bellefonte	11.50 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves New York			8.25 p. m
"	"	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	11.55 p. m
"	"	Harrisburg	5.25 a. m
"	"	Williamsport	8.35 a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	9.45 a. m
"	"	Renovo	11.05 a. m
"	"	arr. at Erie	7.50 p. m
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philada			7.40 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	7.35 a. m
"	"	Harrisb'g	10.55 a. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsp't	1.55 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	3.15 p. m
"	"	Renovo	4.30 p. m
"	"	Bellefonte	4.38 p. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia,			8.00 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	8.30 a. m
"	"	Harrisburg	1.25 p. m
"	arr. at	Williamsport	6.10 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven			6.40 a m
"	"	Williamsp't	7.55 a. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisb'g	11.45 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	6.15 p. m
"	"	Philadelphia	3.35 p. m
"	"	New York	6.45 p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Bellefonte			8.10 a. m
"	"	Renovo	9.10 a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	10.25 a m
"	"	Williamsport	11.35 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3.00 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	6.20 p m
"	"	New York	9.15 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	6.35 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie			11. 20 a. m
"	"	*Bellefonte	8.22 p. m
"	"	Renovo	8.25 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	9.45 p. m
"	"	Williamsp't	10.50 p. m
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	2.25 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	7.35 a. m
"	"	Phila	6.45 a. m
"	"	New York	10.10 a. m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport			12.35 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3.55 a m
"	"	Baltimore	7.35 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7.35 a m
"	"	New York	10.25 a m

* The Bald Eagle Valley Express leaves Bellefonte at 8.22 p. m. and connects with Erie Mail at Lock Haven at 9.45 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express west, Elmira west Mail and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express west and Elmira Mail west make close connection at Williamspost with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail east and west, Niagara Express west, Fast Line west and Day Express east make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Fast Line west, Philadelphia Express east and Day Express east. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Sup.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	MLS.	Mail. A.M.	Exs. P.M.
Leave Tyrone		8 30	6 45
East Tyrone	1	8 37	6 52
Bald Eagle	5	8 46	7 01
Hannah	10	8 58	7 15
Port Matilda	14	9 05	7 23
Martha	17	9 13	7 33
Julian	21	9 22	7 44
Unionville	26	9 33	7 56
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	9 41	8 05
Milesburg	31	9 45	8 10
Arrive Bellefonte	33	9 54	8 19
Leave Bellefonte	33	9 57	8 22
Milesburg	31	10 10	8 35
Curtin	34	10 22	8 45
Mount Eagle	37	10 29	8 52
Howard	40	10 38	9 02
Eagleville	44	10 52	9 13
Beech Creek	46	10 57	9 18
Mill Hall	51	11 12	9 32
Flemington	52	11 17	9 37
Arrive Lock Haven	55	11 22	9 42

RETURN.

Leave Lock Haven	0	9 55	5 15
Flemington	3	10 00	5 21
Mill Hall	4	10 04	5 25
Beech Creek	9	10 19	5 40
Eagleville	11	10 24	5 45
Howard	15	10 38	6 00
Mount Eagle	18	10 47	6 09
Curtin	21	10 54	6 15
Milesburg	24	11 05	6 25
Arrive Bellefonte	26	11 18	6 38
Leave Bellefonte	26	11 21	6 41
Milesburg	24	11 30	6 50
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 34	6 54
Unionville	29	11 45	7 04
Julian	34	11 57	7 15
Martha	38	12 08	7 26
Port Matilda	41	12 18	7 35
Hannah	45	12 28	7 44
Bald Eagle	50	12 43	7 58
Vail	52	12 48	8 03
East Tyrone	54	12 53	8 08
Arrive Tyrone	55	1 00	8 15

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.

Leave Bellefonte	8 10	A.M.	2 35	P.M
Arrive at Snow Shoe	10 40		5 35	
Leave Snow Shoe	9 10		2 25	
Arrive at Bellefonte	12 10	P.M.	5 10	

The 9 10 from Snow Shoe intersects with the Bald Eagle Express, going west, at Snow Shoe Intesection.

The train leaving Snow Shoe at 2.25 intersects with the Bald Eagle mail west at Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS, Supt.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju.	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	4 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown F	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's F	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek F	8 10	12 44	4 49
Naginy F	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 30 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p.m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a. m., 2 55 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

ISAIAH BLOOM has applied to the Secretary of Internal Affairs for one hundred acres of land situated in Boggs twp., in the County of the Centre, bounded on the East by land in warrantee name of William Russel, on the South by John Scott, on the West by Frank McCoy and on the North by Michael Weiss.

23-3t*

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
30-3m 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. York.

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere until you have learned what we offer. G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. 7-2-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T, TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
inch(12 lin'tnis type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor. Bellefonte, Pa

READ! READ!! READ !!

We have made arrangements with the following publishers so that we can furnish their publications with the REPUBLICAN at reduced rates, thus affording those who desire such books and papers, an opportunity to save from twenty to thirty per cent.

There is no postage to be paid by the subscriber, but no paper will be sent until the money is received at this office:

	Regular Price	Price with Republican
MONTHLY.		
Harper's Magazine,	$4.00	$5.25
Scribner's Monthly,	4.00	5.25
St. Nicholas,	3.00	4.50
Peter's Musical Monthly,	3.00	4.00
La Creme de la Creme,	4.00	5.00
Locke's National Monthly	1.00	2.50
American Farm Journal	1.00	2.60
Peterson's Journal	3.00	4.50
The Republic	2.00	3.60
Penn Monthly	3.00	3.75
Woods' Household Magazine	1.00	2.75
WEEKLY.		
Harper's Weekly	4.00	5.25
Harper's Bazar,	4.00	5.25
Forney's Press,	2.00	3.60
Toledo Weekly Blade,	2.00	3.50
Scientific American	3.20	4.75
American Agriculturist	1.60	3.20
Cincinnati Weekly Times	2.60	3.65.

☞We can furnish any weekly or monthly, publication in the United States at less than publisher's prices.

MAGNIFICENT OFFER!

Sewing Machines Given Away.—Subscribe for The Bellefonte Republican, the Liveliest and Best Paper in Centre Co. A Sixty Dollar Machine of the Best Make in the World for 30 Names.

A very liberal contract, which we have just completed with the Weed Sewing Machine Company, will enable us, we hope, to place their celebrated machines in many families throughout the country. So fine an opportunity to secure a first-class sewing machine seldom occurs. May we not expect the friends of this paper to make an earnest, united effort to extend greatly its circulation, and thus help to increase its influence? *We will liberally reward those who work for us.* Reader, can you not form a club in your neighborhood and secure this sewing machine premium? *A few hours of well-directed effort will obtain it.* Postmasters in the smaller towns and villages can, with a little thought and effort, easily send us the requisite number of names. Has the parsonage a sewing machine? If not, call upon a few ladies and gentlemen of the congregation. Tell them your plan and ask them to help you. In the congregation 30 names can, with little difficulty, be secured. Send us the $60 and we will forward for one year this paper to each of the 30 subscribers, which will pay them the *full vaue* of their subscriptions, *and in addition, we will make a present, to any person you may designate, of a beautiful sixty dollar Sewing Machine.* How easily a club may be formed in the Masonic or Odd Fellows or Temperance Society, or in the Grange? Is there not depending upon your society some poor widow to whom a sewing machine would be for years to come a blessing? Pass the subscription paper. Thirty persons subscribing for this journal at $2.00 each, will secure for themselves, without any extra charge, the paper for one year, and a most valuable present for some needy family. TRY IT, FRIENDS. DON'T WAIT! BEGIN THE WORK AT ONCE! Send us word that you have undertaken the formation of such a club.

Remember, the machines are warranted to be *perfectly new, latest improved, and in perfect order.*

MR. EDITOR:—The communication of "Vindex" in last week's REPUBLICAN, calls upon the members of the school Board of Bellefonte, for an explanation of their reasons for shortening the school term for the next year, to seven months. The explanation may be given in a single word "Necessity."

With a bonded debt of over $30,000 to provide for, $6000, of which are already due, $5000 due May 1876, and $5,000 of which will fall due within the next five years, beside a floating debt of no inconsiderable proportions, the absolute necessity of at once bringing our expenditures to a smaller sum than our receipts becomes apparent. This can only be done in one of two ways, viz: reducing the former, or by increasing the latter. To increase taxation at a time when almost every branch of industry is paralized, and when thousands are glad to be earning merely living wages, is a step which the majority of the Board believe is neither warranted, nor demanded by the wants of the Public School system. It must be remembered that owing to the increased valuation, the amount of school tax for 1874, was larger than that of any previous year, although the *rate* of taxation was something less. If then the tax of 1874 is insufficient to give us eight months school in the year, and provide for the year's proportion of the bonded debt, less school or more tax becomes an imperative necessity.

The true friends of the common school system should be careful not to let it ever *seem* to assume the shape of a burden. While it is true that no tax is paid, or ought to be paid, as cheerfully as the school tax, yet it is both possible and (with a school district burdened as ours is) probable that this tax may be raised so high as to become onerous and oppressive. Under the system of renting property in vogue here, the increase of taxation would not fall most heavily upon the wealthy property-holders but upon the renters. Nor is it by any means an established fact that seven months is not a sufficiently long term. The attendance records of the schools show that the attendance during the eighth month is only about ⅔ of that of the balance of the term. We believe that seven months of school with a full attendance is more to be desired than eight months with only indifferently full schools. No private school in the country has a continuous session of seven months, instead of an enforced vacation of several weeks caused by stress of weather, the Board propose to close the schools for a month about the holidays. The teachers and school will return improved in health and spirits by their vacation, and we believe that more will be learned in the two short terms than in one continuous session. If the teachers properly fulfill their duties as the Board propose to see that they do, more will be accomplished in seven months than is sometimes allotted as the task of a year. Teachers who expect to be employed in Bellefonte, will be required to satisfactorily show that they realize that this is an age of progress and that they are live men and women, and not mere stationary finger posts along the path of knowledge.

At present the interest annually paid upon our school debt, would keep the schools open from three to four months. We cannot afford this. How this state of affairs has been brought about, it is not our purpose to discuss in this article. So too, the allusions to the Police and Water expenditures may be dismissed with the remark that the School Board have no control over, and are not charged with the duty of providing for them.

The present Board of Directors do not assume to reflect either upon their predecessors nor upon the Town Council. They simply propose to direct their best efforts toward relieving the school district of a portion at least of this incubus of debt, which has weighed down this Borough, which clings around every industrial project like a veritable old Man of the Sea and which has hindered and retarded the material prosperity of this community to an extent which has alarmed its most thoughtful and for seeing citizens. In these efforts they have a right to expect and believe they will receive the support of "Vindex" and of all others who have the true welfare of Bellefonte at heart.

The duty of the School Board is of a two fold nature, and while it may be conceded that the educational interests of the young have the first claim upon them, the general welfare of the community should not be overlooked. We believe that the faithful discharge of his whole duty demands the same course of action, upon the part of a Director, in respect to the debts of the School District, which he would pursue regarding an individual obligation of his own.

The salaries of all the teachers for the year 1875, at seven months school will be, say $3,500. The amount to be paid for interest about, $2,500.

These two items form the bulk of the necessary expenditures for the coming year. The advantages springing from the employment of the teachers are immediate, direct and easily recognized. But from the latter no present benefit arises. We pay instead for something we have had. It is the tax for interest that is looked upon as a burden, as paying for something we do not get, it is this that will alienate friends from the system, it is this that proves a drag and a burden upon the entire community.

We propose by strict economy and a curtailment of expenses, to lighten this load, without placing any additional present burdens upon our already over taxed people. SCHOOL BOARD.

BELLEFONTE, June 23, 1875.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me to add a word of approval in the way of commending your articles on the question of killing cows on the rail road. It is a subject that ought to have been brought before the public, through the newspapers long ago, and I for one, thank you heartily for your independent and manly course, the *Watchman* to the contrary, notwithstanding. If there is a law requiring the Railroad Company to fence their road, it would be about as impracticable to fence one side of the road at the point where this accident occurred, on account of the proximity of Spring Creek; as it would be to drown P. Gray Meek in a glass of lager beer.

This being the case, it would seem reasonable, that the railroad company has no alternative, but to hold the engineers, to a strict accountability for all cows killed, at points where the road cannot be fenced. The "Watchman" speaks about the engineer being a poor man. If this is so, it is his own fault, for a man who can have steady work the year round at from $3.50 to $4.00 per day, is not poverty striken in these times unless he spends his money foolishly. On the other hand, look at the men in and around Bellefonte, who are compelled to work for $1.00 and $1.25 per day, and work only half time at that. These are the men, who by force of circumstances, have to jeopardize the lives of their cows, some of whom have already lost more than one, and the compensation received from the rail road never liquidated the loss. It is very hard to determine the pecuniary value of a cow after she has become attached to her home, which takes time and care to accomplish; therefore your idea to bring about a suspension of hostilities is the best, prevention always being considered better than cure.

FAIR PLAY.

List of Grand Jurors for August Term 1875.

Geo. O'Brian	Bellefonte
Daniel Krebs	Ferguson
Wm. Pennington	Walker
B. F. Hunter	Benner
Roland Curtin	Bellefonte
J. W. Snook	Penn.
Reuben D. Bierly	Miles
Peter Schreck	Harris
Austin Dale	" "
John F. Clark	Liberty
Samuel S. Miles	Worth
John A. J. Fugate	Huston
Josiah Neff	Patton
John Poorman, jr.,	Boggs
Jacob Sanders	Penn
Christian Dale	Benner
William Mann	Curtin
Uriah Stover	Benner
Joseph Shirk	Millesburg
Daniel W. Woodring	Bellefonte
John E. Thomas	Millesburg
Isaac Moore	Taylor
Geo. D. Similer	Rush.

List of Traverse Jurors for August Term 1875.

Agnew Sellers	Patton
Samuel Ishlers	Harris
Samuel K. Faust	Miles
Clark Johnson	Liberty
Joel Stable	Walker
John Wilson	Half Moon
J. B. Whitmer	Benner
Elias Zimmerman	Boggs
Aaron Dutweiler	Penn
Daniel B. Kunes	Liberty
Thomas Yearick	Haines
John W. Gray	Half Moon
Fred Kurtz	Potter
Wilber T. Twitmire	Bellefonte
Samuel Tibbens	Spring
Adolph Loeb	Bellefonte
Hays Hartstock	Huston
Henry Snyder	Ferguson
Aaron Small	Miles
George Hastings	Benner
George Pottegrove	Patton
John A. Whitehill	Boggs
William Harper	Bellefonte
Michael P. Holter	Howard
Thomas Hartstock	Patton
John Kreamer	Ferguson
James Gates	Snow Shoe
William Spangler	Potter
James Jack	Harris
William Stine	Patton
Maj. P. B. Wilson	Bellefonte
Samuel Gingerich	Worth
Daniel Wolf	Snow Shoe
E. C. Henderson	Huston
Philip Walter	Walker
M. H. Guise	Gregg
John Curtin	Bellefonte
Jacob R. Leathers	Howard
P. H. Haupt	Boggs
Joseph H. Talber	Walker
David Funk	Philipsburg
Wm. H. Williams	Worth
John G. Uzzle	Snow Shoe
Simon S. Spangler	Miles
John Shaffer	" "
John D. Lingle	Potter
John W. Crumrine	Ferguson
Wm. Neese	Gregg

——There are a great many tobacco stores in Bellefonte, and most of them complain of hard times. Well, the times are hard. Money appears to be scarce, although some very wise persons say the banks have more money than they know what to do with. But that is not the only reason the tobacco stores complain, and with good reason, of hard times. The truth is, Green, next door to entrance of Bush House, is selling a better cigar for five cents than can be found anywhere else in town, and is called the "golden eagle." The lawyers smoke them, the merchant tries them, the mechanic enjoys them—everybody except the poor editor, and all the reason he doesn't is because he cannot get the nickel. We have heard so much in their praise that we are writing this notice with the hope that we may be invited to take one. We advise everyone who has not tried this "golden eagle" cigar, to call at Green's and get one.

——Governor Curtin will lecture at Unionville on next Saturday evening, June 26.

THE Beecher-Tilton case is at last reaching a conclusion, greatly to the relief of the public. Mr. Beach's argument is drawing to a close. The New York *Herald* made a fresh sensation on Monday, by publishing interviews with some new witnesses, one of them a druggist, who sold Beecher some poison (prussic acid) in 1871, which is in support of the charge that Beecher carried poison about him to take himself out of this world in case the story of his amours with Mrs. Tilton should become known to the public. Mr. and Mrs. Moulton swore that he told them so, but there is a slight discrepancy in their statement as applied to this assertion, as they said it was a powder he carried, while this is a liquid. The other witnesses are two workmen who were putting down carpets in the house, when they say Beecher called, and his acts were such as to cause them to watch, and by peeping through the keyhole they saw enough to prove a case against the amorous and hypocritical pastor. It was thought the case would be reopened in order to get in this testimony, and the latest information renders it highly probable. If so the case will be prolonged.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

The royal mail steamship Balize, from Savanilla, brings the following particulars, published in an extra of the Barranquilla *Shipping News*, May 29, of a terrible earthquake in the Andes:

The steamer Isabel, which arrived yesterday from the interior, neared our city with her flag at half-mast, indicating that she was the bearer of unwelcome news, and while there were various conjectures as to its import, none had for a moment pictured the colossal magnitude of the awful calamity which had taken place. The information which has reached us on the subject is contained in a letter dated at Salazar, seven leagues from Ceuta, the 18th of the present month, from which we extract and translate the following:—At 11:10 a. m., the 18th, a severe earthquake visited this city and region. In this city a large part of the church fell, several houses were destroyed and some people killed. The city of Cucuta is entirely destroyed, only a few families being saved.

The Botica alemana (German drug-store), was set on fire by a ball of fire which was thrown out by the volcano, which is constantly belching out lava. This volcano has opened itself in front of Santiago, in a ridge called El Alto de la Giracha. San Caylano was destroyed. Santiago, in a large part, in Gramalate, there was great destruction. Arboleda, Cucutilla and San Cristobal are nearly destroyed, principally the four last. The population of these towns is estimated by a person well acquainted in that region, more or less, as follows:—San Coylano, 4,000; Santiago, 2,000; Gramalate, 3,000; Arbaleda, 5,000; Cucutilla, 5,000; San Cristobal, 16,000. The section of country above referred to embraces the regions around about where Colombia and Venzuela join, the Columbian portion embracing the state of Santander. It is in some respects the most productive part of this republic, and the coffee of this section is famous all the world over. San Jose de Cuenta, the city of the most importance of any in that section, was situated on the boundary of the republic, lat. 7° 30′, long, 72° 10′ W., and was founded by Juan de Marten in 1534.

It was a port of entry (if an inland town can be called a "port"), and here was the established custom house. The population at the time of the disaster is estimated at about 18,000. It had a large commercial business and was the great depot for coffee and cocoas for shipment either through the Venezuelan ports or down the Maqudalena to this city. This shock was felt sharply in Bogota and adjoining sections. A gentleman who was at the time in Factativa says that the movement lasted for three-quarters of a minute. It was also slightly felt in Barranquilla. The above particulars are all we have been able to obtain for this mail.

Tweed Released.

NEW YORK, June 15.—In the court of appeals this morning, Judges Allen and Rapallo read opinions for the reversal of the judgment of the supreme court in the Tweed case, the orders of oyer and terminer, and for the prisoner's discharge. All the judges concur. Judge Miller concurs in the result. Judge Grover was absent.

TWEED'S RECEPTION OF THE NEWS OF HIS RELEASE.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The reception of the intelligence that Wm. M. Tweed had been discharged by the court of appeals at Albany created a profound sensation here to-day. Tweed received the news from Foster Dewey, his private secretary. He read the announcement calmly, arguing that he was innocent, and was willing to meet justice. He was subsequently informed that a deputy-sheriff was in waiting to rearrest him on another suit. He said it did not matter, inasmuch as he was prepared to give a requisite amount of bail.

The "Boss" looks pale and careworn. Up to a late hour no official announcement of his discharge had reached Blackwell's Island. It is expected that he will leave the Island early to-morrow morning. A bench warrant for Tweed's arrest has been issued by a judge of the court of sessions on a criminal charge of forging, but orders of arrest on civil suits will be served first.

——Peruvian beer, a temperance drink 5cts. a glass, at Green's Drug Store in the Bush House block.

Annual School Report of Centre County for the Year Ending June 7, 1875.

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR.

The condition of our schools shows very encouraging progress. A steady change has been and is going on, which if not suffered to flag, is destined to make our schools, before long, what the framers of the system intended them to be. The past year has not been barren of results, as the statistical table already transmitted to the Department exhibits.

Houses. Seven (7) new houses were built during the year, all of which are tolerably good structures. The following districts will build new houses this year,—Marion, Potter, Philipsburg, Snow Shoe, and probably two or three others. Two were destroyed by fire. I very much regret to be obliged to report about a dozen as utterly unfit for use, and can only indulge in the hope that they may soon be replaced by better ones. At least forty (40) are without suitable out-buildings—some even in public places, where such building is as necessary as the school house itself. This defect was remedied in a few districts during the year. I have classed twenty-three (23) as having grounds suitably improved, being fenced, cleared of rubbish and planted with trees. All our school rooms have such ventilation as is afforded by apertures in the ceiling, transoms over doors, or lowering of windows, but comparatively few have any special apparatus for this purpose, as required by the Department. The estimated value of school property in the county is about $250,000.

Furniture. One hundred ninety-three (193) school rooms are supplied with what might be called tolerably good desks and seats, though by no means what the Department pronounces "suitable furniture." The furniture used is not in keeping with the progressive spirit of the times, and it is earnestly hoped that the initiatory step already taken in a few districts will be speedily followed up by the general introduction of desks and seats of approved pattern. When we consider how much the seats of the school room have to do with the general health of the occupants, it is a matter of surprise that injurious furniture should be tolerated.

Apparatus. About eighty (80) schools are tolerably well supplied, but in most of these it is high time the old worn-out wall maps were replaced by new ones. A standard Dictionary should be included in the apparatus necessary for every school.

Schools. There are two hundred and fourteen (214) schools in the county, sixty two (62) of which are graded. Additional grades were established at Philipsburg and Bellefonte, but at least one more additional Primary is needed at each of these places. Another and higher grade is needed at Millheim. The schools should, and we think easily could, be graded at Quay's in Curtin, Penna. Furnace in Ferguson, Lemont in Harris, Pleasant Gap in Spring, Wallace Run and Curtin's in Bogge, Julian Furnace in Huston, and Spring Mills in Gregg.

Generally speaking the schools were well managed, rendering general satisfaction. In most cases the classification was good, pupils sufficiently advanced being required to pursue a regular course of study, the wishes of parents being at the same time duly respected. Some of the higher branches were taught in about fifty, (50) and the common branches, including elementary instruction in vocal music, drawing, writing and physiology, in all. The Bible was read daily in all. District uniformity of books exists throughout the county.

Teachers. One hundred and fifty seven (157) male and fifty-seven (57) female teachers were employed, of whom one hundred and seventy-five (175) had attended a county, and twelve (12) a State Normal school. Fourteen (14) of these held permanent certificates, thirty (30) held professional certificates, three (3) Normal diploma, and the remainder provisional certificates averaging from 1¼ to 3. Those who partially failed were among the number who held the lowest grade of provisional certificates. There has been very little increase in the number holding the different leading grades of certificates, many of our first professional teachers having engaged permanently in some other business or profession affording better pecuniary inducements. I would again most earnestly recommend the grading of salaries in proportion to ability and merit, on a basis similar to that recommended in last year's report.

Examinations. Thirty four (34) public examinations were held, at which one hundred and forty (140) directors, and over one thousand (1000) citizens were present. No. of applicants examined over three hundred and twenty-seven, (327,) number rejected twenty five, (25,) number of certificates issued three hundred and two (302). Twenty one (21) were examined privately. It is at present, and probably always will be, necessary to grant occasional private examinations, in order to fully meet the wants of so large a district.

Visitations. All the schools (except three (3) which were inaccessible at the time) were visited once, and some a second and third time. I made three hundred (300) visits, being accompanied by one or more directors in almost every district. The work performed at these visits, as well as their length, was regulated, as heretofore, by the requirements of the school—averaging probably about an hour and a half in length.

County Institute. Our twenty-eighth annual Institute was held at Bellefonte, during New Year's week. It was well attended by teachers, directors, clergymen and citizens. The sessions were devoted to practical school work, in which the teachers of the county did the bulk of the work, being led and assisted by Profs. J. H. Shumaker, H. Collier, C. M. Carter and Rev. W. T. Wylie.

Normal Institute. The ninth annual session was held at Centre Hall continuing eight weeks, and attended by about ninety (90) teachers.

Other Agencies—are such as have been mentioned, from time to time, in former reports.

RETROSPECTIVE.

In closing this my last official report, I sincerely regret that greater and more important results have not been achieved, but feel a just pride in the many evidences of progress which a retrospective view of the past nine years reveals,—a few of which I will mention:—

A general improvement of public sentiment in regard to schools; an increased professional interest among teachers, more professional reading—all our teachers now being familiar with one or more standard works on teaching, and regular readers of one or more leading educational journals; better attendance at our Institutes and Normal schools, larger and better school houses—better located and with more ample grounds; general improvement in the schools—in better and more systematic management and discipline, better classification, more thoroughness in teaching, and better attendance of pupils in consequence thereof. During the nine years that have elapsed since I was called to the position of County Supt., (in 1866,) 97 new school houses have been erected, at an aggregate cost of $125,000 (one half the present valuation of school property in the county.) 125 have been supplied with out-buildings, 125 provided with some means for ventilation, 100 improved in the seating—18 being now supplied with patent furniture, 18 school grounds have been suitably improved (there being but 5 so improved before,) 30 new schools have been established and 25 graded, in 150 illustrative apparatus—such as black boards, globes, maps, etc., has been increased and improved.

Since 1866, the number of teachers who have made special preparation by attending some Normal school has increased from 7 to 187, the number attending the county Institute from 70 to 250, the average salaries of males from $33 80 to $39 42, and of females from $29 00 to $34 56, the number of pupils has increased from 8,520 to 10,553, the number receiving instruction in *English Grammar* from 1,000 to 2,880, in *Geography* from 1,000 to 4,100, in *Mental Arithmetic* from 2,860 to 6,375. In addition to this, *History of the U. S., Physiology*, and rudimental instruction in *Vocal Music* and *Drawing* have been introduced into all the schools. During this time I have held 254 public, and 87 private examinations, at which more than 10,000 persons were present; licensed 2,158 teachers, made 2,463 school visits, (accompanied by 871 directors and 2,039 patrons), made about three thousand addresses of fully twenty minutes each, making 166 days of continuous talking at the rate of six hours per day, held nine County Institutes of one week each, nine sessions of County Normal Institute averaging nine weeks each, spent six weeks in attending State Conventions of Superintendents, wrote 2,294 official letters, was engaged in official duties 2,519 days, and traveled 27,057 miles in discharging the same.

I have not been insensible to the importance of the task, and in retiring can feel free in saying that I have tried to the utmost of my ability to elevate and improve the schools, with what degree of success I leave an intelligent public to judge. Errors have doubtless been committed, and duties neglected, yet it is hoped some good has been done.

I assume for myself but a small share of whatever credit may be due, for I have had the continued assistance of our worthy State Superintendent and his gentlemanly assistants, the kind co-operation of directors, and last but not least, a full and cordial response to every requirement by those who did the work—the teachers. All have my sincere thanks. I bespeak for my successor a full measure of the same kind sympathy and co-operation.

It is not without feelings of emotion that I sever the pleasant relation which has characterized our intercourse—the large number of very pleasant acquaintances formed, many of which have ripened into friendships that will ever be cherished as among the most valued of my life,—the many acts of kindness shown me on every hand,—the thousands of children whose bright faces and joyous young hearts have so often cheered me on in my work,—and the cherished associations of the "Normal," will remain green spots in memory's field while life and reason last.

R. M. MAGEE,
County Superintendent.

Bellefonte, Pa., June 7th, 1875.

THE PEOPLE WANT PROOF.—There is no medicine prescribed by Physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for Severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs, a proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it Sold by F. P. Green. and J. Zellers & Son.

6-43-1y-eow.

——There are some people who seem to believe in advertising, and not only believe in it, but make it pay. They are live men and know what they are about. But such men do not treat this matter lightly, as though all they had to do was to say to the proprietor of a paper, "give us an advertisement," and then never give any further attention to the matter, and let the same advertisement of new spring goods run the year round, and then find fault with the paper, or with advertising generally, saying, "it does not pay." We know of merchants in this town so dumb, that they do not see the use of putting out a sign. A stranger in town would have some difficulty in finding them, and having found them, would find it difficult to determine what kind of a store they kept, unless they would take the trouble to enter and make a close examination. These remarks will not apply, however, to the firm of Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block. They have the best assortment of groceries in this town, and are not ashamed to let the people know where to find them. They have lately placed around their awning one of the most tasteful signs to be found in Bellefonte Call and see their store and test the quality of their excellent goods. We know that having tried them once, you will not fail to go again, for in price and quality, they are beyond competition. Remember the place, Sechler & Co., opposite our new office, in the Bush House block.

WILLIAM M. TWEED is to be discharged from confinement under a decision by the Court of Appeals of New York, reversing the decision of the Supreme Court. This will free that gentleman from criminal prosecution, but leave him liable to civil actions, on account of the revelations of Ingersoll. Until we know the exact relation of the Court of Appeals to the Democratic party, it will be difficult to estimate the exact bearing of this decision, considered in a partisan light. He will now become a power in the politics of New York once more.

——The Psesbyterian Sunday school —General Beaver's school—is a model. The exterior of the "Wigwam," as it is called,is not very inviting in apperance; but when the visitor enters,if the school is in session, a scene is brought to view that would awaken the admiration of the veriest sinner. The wooden benches have a semi-circular, sociable sort of shape, and when two are turned facing each other, the class occupying them form a kind of family circle with the teacher for a central figure. Forty or fifty of these classes composed of boys and girls, in their Sunday clothes and faces, with intelligent teachers, all busy culling facts and lessons from a contemplation of the appointment of Saul of Kish to the Kingship of Isreal by the venerated Samuel, is a sight that does even a sinner good to look upon. On the right as you enter, is the school post office, an institution as well organized as if General Jewell had been there himself. On the left is the Library room, not large enough for many drowning Sunday swimmers, or ghosts of pale youths who died young, yet still large enough for a generous supply of sound, healthy literature. One could hardly imagine what that immense partition, cutting off a large section of the room, was for, until he heard the sweet voices of eighty little boys and girls in the infant class. On the opposite corner is a similar enclosure, where the venerable borough treasurer instructs a bible class, whose roster numbers fifty young men. There is an air of method and earnest devotion pervading every exercise of the session, that quietly says, "we mean to do our whole duty, as far as in us lies," and and the man who appears to have a justifiable pride in the efforts of teachers and scholars is Superintendent Beaver.

LIST of Patents issued from the U. S. Patent Office to Pennsylvania Inventors, excepting Phila., for the week ending June 19, 1875. and each dated June 1, 1875,

Scroll Sawing Machines, H. Beach, Montrose.
Manufacture of Sheet Iron, J. Ellis, Pittsburg.
Spring Buffers for Trunks, E. Geer, Corry,
Saws for Sawing Stone, S. Morrison, Williamsport.
Modes of Applying Emery to Metal Surface, S. Morrison, Williamsport.
Butter Packages, J. Tilton, Pittsburg.
Water Wheels, O. Bollinger, York.
Clothes Drier, E. Health, North Hope.
Slate Cutting Machines, T. Parry, Danielsville.
Cement Roof, J. Mills, jr., Pittsburg.
Torpedoes for Oil Wells, J Taylor, Millerstown.
Tide Power, P. Becbe, Bath.
Indexes, C. Bradley, Coatsville.
Injectors, W. Patton, Harrisburg.
Reciprocating Churns, W. Price and R. Hoover, Shellsburg.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE ALDINE for June (No. 18 of the current series) has come to hand,and it may be called one of the most substantial numbers of the publication which has yet appeared,appealing throughout, to the most refined and elevated sentiments. This fact is especially notable in several of the illustrations, 'Mothers's Darling,'the first,being a perfect apotheosis of that holiest and most self-sacrificing of affections conveyed by the name; while in two companion-pictures, 'The Helping Hand,' and 'Saved and Lost,' the story of man's spiritual peril and his only abiding refuge is told most strikingly. Three fine pictures open the promised series of 'Picturesque Europe,' in 'A Waterfall in the Pyrenees,' a gem of Albert Rieger, the original of which formed one of the leading art-attractions at Vienna in 1873—and two charming ovals, 'Surmont on the Bonze,' and 'The Heron's Rock,' both from picturesque Auvergne. The other full-page picture of the number is a graphic 'Battle of Bunker Hill,' following out the patriotic Centennial series commenced three months ago; and a handsome illustration of Scott, the 'Drinking Stag,' three noble views of Durham Cathedral, and a portrait of Hon. Luther B. Wyman, of Brooklyn, make up the art-contents of the number. In letter-press,no story of the secession war has been so plainly and yet so sweetly told, as is 'A Virginia Girl's Experience at the Fall of Richmond,' of which part is given in this number. There's a charming little domestic story, 'The Bellenden Difficulty,' by Florence Allen, understood to be the promising daughter of the lady who taught the world the sweet words of 'Rock me to sleep, mother' and a host of other things, making up a whole of quite the average ALDINE excellence, which is all that needs be said. The Aldine Company publishers, 58 Maiden Lane, New York City.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE. The July number is already on our table, and is one of those rare triumphs which have won for this "queen of the ladies' books" its vast circulation, larger, we believe, than that of any other in the world. Every woman, married or single, ought to take it. The price is but two dollars a year, postage pre paid by the publisher. Chas. J. Peterson, Phila.

—The June number of the *Republic Magazine*, is unusually attractive. The following are among its leading articles: "Society in the South;" "Tammany;" "Louisiana at Peace;" "Catholic Censorship of the Press;" "Romish Designs in America;" "Building Association;" "Elements of Wealth in the South;" "Cost of Living;" "Elements of National Wealth;" "Joshua R. Giddings," and "The Civil Service Experiment." The preparation of these articles show care and ability. The Magazine is the only one in the United States devoted to politics and the Republican Party, and should receive the cordial supportof all friends of good government. Published at Washington, D. C., at $2.00 per year. The June number closes the fourth volume.

St. Nicholas For July.—Opens strongly and does not flag to the end. Its list of contributors is headed by three of the most popular female writers for children—Rose Terry Cooke, Emily Huntington Miller and Louisa M. Alcott. The number has also one of the liveliest and most natural boys' stories that have appeared for months, written by Rossiter Johnson and entitled "A Great Speculation," No true boy will fail to appreciate it. Then there is an article on "How to Make a Boat," which will doubtless set hammer and saw to going, and introduce to the waters of lake or river many a shapely craft, built by the same young hands and arms that man it. Our patriotic pride is awakened by the fine portraits and anecdote of "American Orators"—and the Fourth-of-July spirit is addressed by an historical sketch of the first naval battle in American waters one hundred years ago, and by the contrasted pictures of "Our flag" then and now. The account by a Nebraska woman of "How the Grasshoppers Came," thoroughly proves its authorship by the savor of reality in its vivid portrayal of the devastation and dismay which followed the coming of these small but destructive marauders. Susan Coolidge and Sarah O. Jewett contribute two capital stories for girls. The poems of the number are excellent: the illustrations are up to the usual standard of ST. NICHOLAS, which leaves nothing to be desired; and there are as many more attractions in the number as those we have mentioned.

A New Juvenile Magazine.—The first number of *Wide Awake* for the Boys and Girls, is on our table,and *Wide Awake* it is,too. It is thoroughly modern from cover to cover. The number opens with an elegant frontispiece from the dainty pencil of Mary A. Hallock, followed by a poem, "*Wide Awake*," from the pen of Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, which fairly fills one's ears with the uproarious glee of a June morning. It is one of the finest poems she has written. The first serial, "The Cooking Club of To-Whit Hollow," by the editor, Miss Farman, is a story quite out of the beaten track. The author has grand chances for fun, and for some sharp domestic lectures. "The White Chrysanthemums," by Mrs. Moulton, is an exquisite little story, and as exquisitely illustrated by W. L. Sheppard. "A Poet's Home," by Hezekiah Butterworth, is a description, accompanied by an illustration we are glad to look at, of Longfellow's home. There is an entertaining paper, full of pictures,concerning "A Queer People," the people of old Japan. "Yellow Jacket's Fright," by Mrs. Sol Eytinge, is something much better than a fairy story, and full of the fun that really exists, no doubt, among the lower races of creatures. "Tom's Opinion" is an English serial of school-boy life, well-written and dramatic. "A Baby Lion," by Patty Kingman, is accompanied by two full-page pictures that will delight the baby men and women. "Young Rick," the serial by Julia A. Eastmon—well, it promises to be quite as full of rollicking fun and vivid characterization as anything Miss Alcott has ever written. When "Young Rick" finally gets his hands on those two cats, may we be there to see. Other brief papers follow: "A True Story," "Nu-Er-Ching," "Cry-baby Joe," etc. The editorial departments are fine. Miss Ella Farman, the editor, is one of our rising writers, and her work upon this number clearly indicates the possession of that varied talent needful to a conductor of a children's magazine. There are good times ahead for the boys and girls whom she takes riding on "The Magic Carpet." George Macdonald's "Double Story is begun in the supplement.

Price $2.00 per annum. D. LOTHROP & Co., publishers, 58 and 60 Cornhill, Boston.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for July contains over ninety beautiful engravings,illustrating a great variety of subjects. Seven of the seventeen articles are illustrated. Mrs. Spofford's splendidly illustrated paper on Newburyport is itself so picturesque, and so full of color, as to almost need no pictorial embellishment. She shows that the old town at the mouth of the Merrimac is as rich in literary and historic associations as Concord—on one of the tributaries of that river—has been shown to be in the May and June numbers of HARPER. Taken in connection with the articles on Concord, Mrs. Spofford's paper completes the proof that the Merrimac Valley 'has some right to consider itself the Attic region of America.' The associations with our naval history of the town which gave John Paul Jones his two lieutenants invite especial attention. 'Here,' says Mrs. Spofford, 'Arnold's Expedition against Quebec recruited and sailed, with its dashing young officer, Aaron Burr; and here were built and manned not only the very first of the privateers—twenty-two of which, with a thousand men, were never heard from after sailing—but many others which raked British commerce to the value of millions in this port and the sloop *Wasp*,which fought as fiercely as her name-sake fights, in three months capturing thirteen merchant men, engaging four ships of the line, and, finally, after a bitter struggle, going down with all her men at the guns, and all her colors flying.' Those who have read S. G. W. Benjamin's paper in the June Number of HARPER, on the Channel Islands, will have no less pleasure in following the same writer through his 'Wanderings in Brittany,' occupying twenty pages of this Number, with thirty-one beautiful illustrations. William Black. gives a good description of Lewis, the principal island of the Hebrides, illustrated from the writer's own pencil sketches. There is a special fitness in Mr. Parton's 'Caricature in the Revolutionary Period.' Doctor Samuel Osgood, whose early home was at the foot of Bunker Hill, in a somewhat philosophical manner treats the significant issues of the battle of June 17, 1775, under the title of Echoes of Bunker Hill.' His contribution is illustrated. This number contains a humorous love-story by Mrs. Frank M'Carthy, 'The Story of a Trombone, which is characteristically illustrated. Miss Virginia W. Johnson contributes a charming story, entitled 'A Palace of Cobweb.' The readers of serial stories will find in 'Garth,' Julian Hawthorne's new novel, a story that will meet the highest expectations. This novel will place Mr. Hawthorne in the first rank among American novelists. The 'First Century' article in this number is by Edward Atkinson, and is a very thoughtful and suggestive review of the development of American commerce. The poetry of this number is contributed by T. B. Aldrich, Fannie R. Robinson, Nelly M. Hutchinson, Helen S. Conant, and A. F.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, June 23, 1875.

As the season advances, retrenchment seems to be the order of the day and people generally buy for immediate wants and dispense with all unnecessary expenses.

WHEAT.—We have no change to note as the amount coming to market is hardly quotable. It is said that there is quite a large amount in the country yet; but holders anticipate an advance.

CORN.—There is some inquiry for corn, but the supply is quite equal to the demand at price we quote.

RYE.—No rye offering only in liquid form at prices not quotable.

OATS.—There are some oats for sale yet by some of the farmers, but prices are not named.

POTATOES.—The season for the old crop is about over and prices are nominal,

White Wheat per bushel	$1 15
Red wheat	1 10
Rye per bushel	90
Corn, ears	65
Corn, shelled	70
Oats,	60
Flour, retail per barrel	6.00
Flour, wholesale	5.50
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$25 00
Hay Mixed per ton	20 00
STRAW FOR GLASS WORKS.	
Oat straw for packing per ton	10 00
Wheat straw, short per ton	8 00
STRAW AT PAPER MILL.	
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	11 00
Short straw per ton	8 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per lb	10
Apples per bus	75
Peaches, dried, per lb	15
Cherries, dried, per lb	8
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	15
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	10
Cheese per lb	22
Hams per lb	18
Bacon	12½ & 19
Sides	11
Lard per lb	18
Eggs per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes per bushel	75
Dried Beef	25
Beef by the side	6
Cod Fish per lb., Boneless	12½
Cod Fish, whole	6
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges per doz	50 to 75

Philadelphia Market Report.

Monday, June 21, 1875.

REMARKS.—Business is dull in all departments, more so than usual at this period of the year. The Spring demand for goods is over, but in these days of quick transit, instant communication and sample sales by traveling salesmen, business does not become stagnant, as during the summer months in former years. The aggregate business since the first of January has been decidedly unsatisfactory and the mercantile community, it is useless to deny, are not over sanguine in regard to the Fall season.

WHEAT.—There has been rather more inquiry from the millers, but shippers are not operating to any extent. Prices have advanced 2@3 cents on all grades, and at the close offerings were light. Sales of 15,000 bus Penna., Ohio, Indiana and Delaware Red at $1.31@1.35, mostly at $1.33@1.34; 5,000 bus do do on private terms; 9,000 bus Ohio Amber, fair and choice, at $1.34@1.38; 4,000 bus do do, afloat, at $1,35; 4,000 bus Western White on secret terms; and 800 bus do do at $1.50 Prices of Spring are nominal. To day the market closed dull, and 1c off, with sales of 2,000 bus Western red at $1.33; 400 bus Penna do, very choice, at $1.34½; and 400 bus Western Amber, fair, at $1.25. 66,000 bushels were shipped to Antwerp per "Nederland," and 45,000 bushels to Liverpool per "Kenilworth." Receipts for the week, 33,600 bushels.

RYE—Is scarce. Sales of 2,400 bus Penna. and Western at $1.12. Receipts for the week, 10,160 bushels.

OATS—Are less active and prices unsettled and lower. Sales of 52,000 bus Western White at 73c down to 68@69½ cents; and 8,800 bus Western dark and light mixed at 69@70½ cents. To-day the market was irregular, with sales of 2,100 bushels White, early in the day, at 72@73 cents, and 6,000 bus do, at the close, at 70 cents. Receipts for the week, 58,500.

CORN.—The receipts, although moderate, are in excess of the demand and prices have dropped 1c from the highest point. The inquiry is limited, both for local consumption and export. Sales of 28,000 bus ;Penna. and Western Yellow, in the cars and grain depot, at 84@84c; 1,200 bus Delaware do do at 84½ cents; 46,000 bus Western low and mixed at 84@85 cents—chiefly at 82½@83½ cents, in the grain depot; and 15,000 bus do do on secret terms. To-day prices again dropped off 2c per bushel influenced by offerings and London advises of a decline of 3d there, with sales of 5,000 bus Yellow at 82@82c—losing at the latter figure, and 2,000 bus Western mixed at 81@82 cents. Receipts for the week, 113,800 bushels.

——Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co. Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1875

	BID.	ASKED
U. S. 1881, c	116	116
" 5-20, c. '67, M. and N	118½	118¾
" " " '64, " "	118 ¾	119
" " " '65, " "	122¾	122¾
" " " '65, J. and J	123¾	124¼
" " " '67, " "	125¾	125¾
" " " '68, " "	124½	124¾
" 10-40, coupon	119	119¾
" Pacific 6's cy	122¾	122¾
New 5's, Reg. 1881	117¾	118
" " c. 1881	119	119¼
Gold	116¾	116¾
Silver	107¾	109
Pennsylvania	59½	59¾
Reading	53¼	54¾
Philadelphia & Erie	20¾	21
Lehigh Navigation	49¾	49¾
" Valley, Ex. Div	63¾	63¾
United R. R. of N. J	151½	151¾
Oil Creek	8¾	9
Northern Central	39¾	41
Central Transportation	15	15½
Nesquehoning	25¾	26
C. & A. Mortgage 6's, '80	103	103½

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility,indigestion,disease of the nervous system constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess: Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes of muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. Kunkel, sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Sold only in $1 bottles. All others are counterfeit, so beware of them.

TAPE WORM

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee until the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No 229 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1 per bottle. Send for circular. 23-4t.

WE have often wondered whether there is a person in the country who does not know and appreciate the value of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment as a family medicine? It is adapted to most all purposes, and is the best pain destroyer that can be used.

Farmers and stock raisers have frequently told us that they have seen very good results from giving Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders to cows and swine before and after they drop their young. The powders put them in good condition, and give them strength to care and provide for their sucklings.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients,it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium: It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicine, which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonic Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. 22-4t

IN THE ORPHAN'S COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY.—In the matter of the estate of Daniel Riebel deceased. The auditor appointed by the Court to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of the administrator of said decedent, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment on Wednesday, the 11th day of August, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office in Bellefonte.

A. O. FURST,
Auditor.
25-3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THREE POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

During the past five years the VEGETINE has been steadily working itself into public favor, and those who were at first most incredulous in regard to its merits are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

There are three essential causes for those having such a horror of patent medicines, changing their opinion and lending their influence toward the advancement of VEGETINE 1st—It is an honestly-prepared medicine from barks, roots and herbs. 2d—It honestly accomplishes all that is claimed for it, without leaving any bad effects in the system. 3d—It presents honest vouchers in testimonials from honest, well-known citizens, whose signatures are a sufficient guarantee of their earnestness in the matter. Taking into consideration the vast quantity of medicine brought conspicuously before the public through the flaming advertisements in the newspaper columns, with no proof of merit or genuine vouchers of what it has done, we should be pardoned for manifesting a small degree of pride in presenting the following testimonial from Rev. J. S. DICKERSON, D. D., the popular and evergenial pastor of the South Baptist Church, Boston:

The Tired Body Sues for Sleep.

BOSTON, MARCH 16, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—It is as much from a sense of duty as of gratitude that I write to say your VEGETINE—even if it is a patent medicine—has been of great help to me when nothing else seemed to avail which I could safely use. Either excessive mental work or unusual care brings upon men a nervous exhaustion that desperately needs sleep, but as desperately defies it. Night after night the poor, tired body sues for sleep until the day dawn is welcome back, and we begin our work tired out with almost fruitless chase after rest. Now I have found that a little VEGETINE taken before retire, gives me sweet and immediate sleep, and without any of the evil effects of the usual narcotics. I think two things would tend to make brain-workers sleep. 1st—A little less work. 2nd—A little more VEGETINE. This prescription has helped me.

Now I have a particular horror of "patent medicine," but I have a greater horror o being afraid to tell the straight out tru t The VEGETINE has helped me, and I own up. Yours, &c.,

J. S. DICKERSON.

Valuable Evidence.

The following unsollicited testimonial from Rev O. T. WALKER, D. D., formerly pasto of Bowdoin Square Church, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be esteemed as reliable evidence.

No one should fail to observe that this testmonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr Walker's family, who now pronounces it in valuable:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit Street.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable,and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Sq. Church, Boston.

The Best Evidence

The following letter from Rev. E. S. BEST pastor M. E. Church, Natick Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians. Also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, and there is no doub about the curative powers of VEGETINE:

NATICK, MASS., Jan. 1, 1874.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a medicine of the greates value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the presen he has been continuously improving He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles o VEGETINE, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours,
E. S. BEST,
MRS. L. C. F. BEST.

Reliable Evidence.

178 Baltic Street, BROOKLYN, N.Y., NOV. 14, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almos miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints for which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Bap. Church, Sacramento, Cal.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.
22-1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.—NOTICE.—The GENUINE EDITION.

Life and Labors of DAVID LIVINGSTONE,

(Including the "LAST JOURNALS,") unfolds vividly his 30 years strange adventures, also the curiosities, Wonders and Wealth of that marvelous country, and is absolutely the new, complete work. Hence IT SELLS; just think, 12,000 first 7 weeks. 805 pages, 100 rare Illustrations, only $2.00. Agents wanted. Send for TERMS and POSITIVE proof. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa. 23-4t

THE LAVA PEN

Is taking the place of the common Steel Pen wherever used. It will not corode; it will not injure tinted inks; it will write as smoothly as a gold pen; it will out-last a dozen steel pens Sent by mail for $2 a gross or 20c a dozen.

The Trade supplied by
FRYSINGER BROS., Lewistown, Pa.,
Gen'l Agents for Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon
23-4t Centre and Snyder Counties.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents, together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding-Night Shirts, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pub's, Phila. Pa. 23-4t

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—Receipts and expenditures of Snow Shoe School District, Centre county, Pa., for the year ending June 7, 1875.

RECEIPTS.

Am't Tax Duplicate School purposes		$668,93
Deduct exonerations	$42.92	
Outstanding tax	169,95	212,87
Total Tax Receipts		$456.06
Cash from former Treas		72,41
State appropriation		210,24
Received on last year's duplicate		119,70
Unseated land tax		886.24
From other sources (Insurance,&c)		535,00
		$2279,65

EXPENDITURES.

Paid teachers salaries	969.30	
Furniture and apparatus	104.79	
Fuel	75.50	
Salary of Secretary	30,00	
" of Treasurer & Collector	46.50	
Miscellaneous expenses	22.00	$1196.99
Balance in Treasury		$1,082.66
Estimated value of School property		1,000,00
Balance in favor of district		$2,082.66

J. H. BROWN, President.
J. H. CRISSMAN, Secretary.
25-3t

Nagle, Cooke & Ewing, | *Paper Hangings.*

FINE PAPER HANGINGS,

OIL PAINTED WALL PAPERS,

SUBSTITUTES FOR PAINTED WALLS.

DADO'S HALL AND CEILING DECORATIONS.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FINE AND CHEAP GOODS.

NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,

1208 Chestnut Street, 19-tf PHILADELPHIA.

Legal Notices.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The will of DR. A. A. Henderson, late of U. S. Navy, having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunto have been issued to the undersigned, of which all persons interested will please take notice. W. P. WILSON,
21-6t Bellefonte, Pa.

NOTICE.

Allison Haupt, administrator of, &c ,of Samuel Haupt, deceased, *vs.* Isaac Haupt. Allison Haupt, Plff., *vs.* Isaac Haupt, Def.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County—In equity—No 224, Aug. T., 1871, and No. 268, Aug. T., 1871.

The undersigned, a master appointed by the Court above named, to consider the testimony already taken by the former, to take additional testimony and frame decrees in the above cases will meet the parties interested for the purpose of taking additional testimony, at his office in Bellefonte, on Thursday, the 8th day of July, A. D., 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.

D. S. KELLER,
24-3t Master.

ELECTION OF TEACHERS.—The School Directors of the Borough of Bellefonte will meet Wednesday, June 30, 1875, at 8 o'clock a. m., at their room, to elect a Principal, Assistant Principal, and teachers for grades Nos. 3 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Written applications accompanied by certificates required.

JAS. H. RANKIN,
Sec'y. School Board.
7 24-2t

SCHOOL LOAN.—The school district of Bellefonte desires to borrow the sum of five thousand dollars for one or two years, in sums of five hundred dollars and upwards at seven per cent, prior to July 1, 1875. For particulars of loan inquire of John P. Harris, Treasurer, at First National Bank.

JAS. H. RANKIN,
Sec'y. School Board.
7 24-2t

AUDITORS' STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.

SCHOOL REPORT.

DR.—June 17, 1875.

Amount of dup. for 1875	$293 79	
Unseated lands tax rec'd to date	681 63	
State appropriation for 1874	109 50	$1084 32
CR.—June 17, 1875.		
Amt orders paid teachers	$943 00	
Amt paid for repairing and cleaning houses, &c	16 32	
Amt paid for fuel and contingencies	22 93	
Exonerations	10 00	
Balance due Treas. last year	59 37	
Per centage for collecting and to Treasurer	53 72	
Bal. in Treas., June 7, 1875	315 93	$1084 32

SUPERVISORS' ACCOUNTS.

Levi Quick, Supt. East end Burnside twp.

DR.—June 12, 1875.

Amount of duplicate	$143 31	
Cash per order on Treas	30 00	
Amt. tax paid by Supervisor	10 38	
Order on Treasurer	19 62	$203 31
CR.—June 12, 1875.		
Amount taxes not worked out charged on new duplicate	$ 25 74	
Amt of duplicate worked out	117 57	
30 days work by Supervisor on roads	60 00	$203 31

Jacob Walker, Supervisor West End.

DR.—June 12, 1875.

Amount of duplicate	$122 51	
Order on Treasurer	15 00	
" "	25 00	
" "	53 28	
Taxes paid per self	3 03	$209 22
CR.—June 12, 1875.		
Exonerations	2 50	
Tax not worked out transferred to new duplicate	3 48	
Amt duplicate worked out	126 83	
Work of Supervisor and teams	62 62	
Cash for steeling hammer	50	
Cash paid out for overwork on road	13 29	$209 22

BERNHART VIEHDERFER, Treasurer of Burnside twp.

DR.—June 12, 1875.

Bal in Treas last settlement road tax	$44 63	
Cash from unseated lands,road tax	586 80	
Bal in Treas of Poor tax	71 14	$704 57
CR.—June 12, 1875.		
Order of Levi Quick on Treas June 8, 1874	$59 10	
Order of Jacob Walker, Aug 20, 1874	15 00	
Order of Jacob Walker, Nov 19, 1874	25 00	
Order of Levi Quick, Dec 17'74	30 00	
Cash paid for 2 stone hammers for twp	3 00	
Order of Levi Quick June 12, 1875	19 62	
Order of Jacob Walker, June 12, 1875	33 38	
Order of B Viehderfer for overwork on roads	1 21	
Per centage on $186.31 at 2 per cent	3 72	
Cash paid Jacob Craft per order, Poor money	5 00	
Bal in Treas for road purposes	443 40	
" " for Poor money	66 14	$704 57

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Burnside township, do certify that the above is a true statement of the accounts of said township.

M. STEWART, }
J. B. NEWCOMER, } Auditors.
Burnside twp., June 12, 1875. 25-3t

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—The undersigned, assignees of Schad, Siegwarth & Co., will sell at public sale at the Bellefonte Glass Works in Bellefonte, Centre county, Penna., Wednesday, June 30, 1875, 2377 boxes of 50 lt. A 1 City Brand of Window Glass, single and double strength, of all the standered sizes from 6x8 to 32x54.

Fifty well-tempered German clay pots, 11 flattening stones, German clay, raw and burnt, fireman's tools, together with all the personal property of the assignors', firm, consisting of all the material and tools used about a first-class glass manufactory. Also horse and cart. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, when terms will be made known.

ADAM HOY,
A. G. CURTIN, jr.,
23-2t. Assignees, &c.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Griffith Lytle, sr., deceased, late of Harris twp., having been granted to John Lytle and James Lytle, all persons knowing themselves to be in debt to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES LYTLE,
JOHN LYTLE,
25-6t Administrators.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, at April term, 1875, to distribute the money arising out of the sale of the Real Estate of Daniel Weidensaul, by the Sheriff of Centre county, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Bellefonte, on Monday, the 19th day of July, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at which time and place all parties interested are requested to be present. R. M. MAGEE,
25-4t Auditor.

For COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS.
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,
Use WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
Sold by Druggists generally, and
JOHNSTON HOLLOWAY & CO.,
23-4t Philadelphia, Pa.

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN,

OATS, &c
6-29-1y

Lumber etc.

TO BUILDERS!

HAVING purchased the Beech Creek Saw Mill Property, at Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., I am prepared to fill orders for

WHITE & YELLOW PINE,

OAK

HEMLOCK LUMBER.

Also, for

SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH AND PALINGS.

W. M. HOLMES,

Post Office Address, Bellefonte, Centre Co Pa. 1-47

Foundries.

W. P. DUNCAN,

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Agricultural.

BEHOLD MY WORK.

[The following poem was read before the Rochester Sunday Temperance meeting. There are nine parts of truth in it to one of poetry We publish for the truth.]

'Tis honor to the laboring man,
Who toils to earn his daily bread,
Though he may ne'er devise a plan
To be a millionaire instead.
From early morn till set of sun,
His task he never deigns to shirk;
And when his daily toil is done,
His heart approves his honest work.
The painter looks with pride of heart
Upon his perfect work of art;
The merchant marks the busy throng
Within his store the whole day long;
The farmer brings the fairest yeild
From garden, dairy, and from the field;
Merchants all will bring their wares
Into our state and county fairs,
And there point out with pride of heart,
Without a fear, or blush of shame,
"Behold my work," they can exclaim.

Rumseller, why do you not bring
The products of your work and sin?
You have accomplished it so well,
'Twere needless the result to tell,
Then bring them all in, rank and file,
From staggering sot to starving child.
You fill your coffers and your store,
Robbing the helpless and the poor.
List to the agonizing wail,
Borne upon every passing gale;
Hear the prayer of a suffering wife,
Whose home is misery, want and strife;
List to the little starving child,
With pale and haggard face so wild—
Ragged, uncared for, and unfed—
Piteously asking, "Give me bread;"
List to the prayer of aged ones,
"Rumseller, spare, O spare my son;"
List to the victim in his cell,
Whose anguish vain it were to tell,
Behind those iron bars and grates,
He tells you rum has sealed his fate,
He points to yonder scaffold where
The murderer's doom he soon must share
But O, behind that sickening scene,
There stands a man who fain would screen
Himself from sharing in the crime.
Rumseller, O that work is thine.
From virture, innocence and truth,
You lure the inexperienced youth;
You send them to a felon's doom,
You plunge them in despair and gloom;
You fill our prison to o'erflowing,
Thousands to drunkards' graves are going;
The alms-house teems with countless poor,
Driven directly from your door;
Our streets are filled with paupers who
Can trace their ruin back to you;
The world is filled with crime and woe,
While rum and blood together flow,
Rumseller, needless 'tis for me
To paint the scene of misery;
My heart doth sicken at the task,
Your deeds already stand unmasked,
Come, bring them all in dark array,
Fathers, whose locks are gray,
Mothers, with bleeding, broken hearts;
Victims of crime and deeds most dark,
The howling maniac of rum,
Which speaks the deadly work you've done.

What we Need in Farming.

First, Courage.

In every profession or occupation in life, there is needed a certain amount of bravery. Without it no man can becomee minently successful in his business. He may labor faithfully, but lacking the inspiring and controlling element of courage, all his efforts are shorn of their real strength, and when adversity comes or obstacles arise, he is easily discouraged and shrinks timidly back into himself, only to find food for further discouragement and sorrow. Such a man, having no confidence in himself, inspires none in others, and he can neither become very prosperous or beneficial to mankind. He will never become what is called a "popular man." Indeed, to have many such men in a neighborhood would be an affliction of the greatest magnitude.

What owner of a vessel would think of employing a cowardly, half-hearted sea captain? Suppose such a man—by mistake or otherwise—were put in command of a large and valuable ship, filled with precious freight and passengers, how would he act? Doubtless while the sea was smooth and the winds fair, he would do tolerbly well; but when the opposite was the case, when sudden storms arose and the sea was lashed to fury, the vessel ready to sink and the crew to perish, then the heart of this commander, instead of rising with true and sublime courage to meet the difficulties of the case, by remaining cool and self-possessed in mind, by trying to inspire hope and courage in those around him, only sinks deeper and deeper in despair, while confusion and terror seize upon and control him. He knows not what to do, and his own miscrable cowardice and indecision infect crew and passengers, and they all alike, perhaps perish. Just so the farmer who lacks true courage. He may do moderately well in fair weather, when things move smoothly on, but when storms of adversity come and his crops are slowly and surely, or suddenly and irresistably swept away, his heart sinks within him, and in an unfortunate moment he is tempted to sell out and try some other occupation or to depart for the West. How frequently, do not many of those the sons and daughters of Centre county, who were so easily discouraged and so hastily sold out and went West, look back now with wishful eye and longing heart to the green and flourishing fields, and to the prosperous and substantial homesteads of Centre county? Oh! for courage; that is what we want. We need some of the undaunted courage, the lofty enthusiasm and the sublime faith, which filled the mind and heart of Columbus, when he first sought out this country. When the hearts of his countrymen were ready to sink within them, when they were ready to mutiny or to turn back, his own spirit only rose the higher, for firmly fixed in his mind was the idea—which nothing could shake—that, not far ahead, there was a new world full of rich treasures. Therefore, if we would be successful farmers, if we would accomplish anything worthy of transmission to our posterity, we must stick bravely to our profession.

Second, Faith in our Profession.

We also need faith, unbounded faith, in our profession. This is necessary; because in order to be successful in any business in life, it is highly important that we exercise faith in the business itself. We must love the business; enter right into it with all possible strength of mind and heart, which we possess. It is a waste of time to give only a half-hearted service. True there are discouragements and obstacles in the way; nature is often fickle minded; Providence is often mysterious in its ways, and disappointments grevious and sore will inevitably come; but he who has true faith, looks above and beyond all these things, for his hopes are centered not so much on present results, as on future developments and rewards; therefore, for him better times are coming, times when he will assuredly reap an abundant and glorious harvest.

Third, Patient Waiting.

This is a virtue which, if not as powerful, is yet quite as indispensable as the others. It is necessary in the formation of a well balanced character, for he who is fretful or impatient of results, cannot be said to enjoy life himself, or be instrumental in making others happy. It is extremely important that the farmer should learn to exercise patience, because he is so greatly dependent upon circumstances and conditions; the quality of the seed sown, the fertillity of the soil, the state of the weather, the price of labor and the condition of the markets. And when every condition is favorable, he must wait oftentimes, months for satisfactory returns for all his toil. Our occupation requires an unusual amount of it, and let no man take hold of it, who is not prepared to *wait patiently*. The very moment we become impatient, that very moment we begin to let in dissatisfaction with our lot, and the more we give way to it, the more dissatisfied we become. As a class, no farmers in the world are so prosperous, so well fed, so well clothed, so comfortable, contended and happy, as those of our own State. In this, let us greatly rejoice.

Sunday Reading.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL.

Lesson ix, For June.

A KING WANTED.

1 SAMUEL 4-9.

The Jewish Government in its earliest days was a pure and simple theocracy; that is to say, God was not only the object of worship, but He was also virtually the civil ruler of the peole. The laws were formed, and prophets afterwards. He made known His will in regard to emergencies that arose. The judges were appointed by Him, and they were to rule, not in accordance to their own minds, but in accordance with the statute-book which He had given Moses. This state of things continued for three hundred years, and then the people desired a king; but even the king, as we learn from Deut. xvii. 19, was to be chosen for them by the Lord, and was in all things to be subject to the authority of God. In order to make him familiar with the law, it was ordained that he should write out a copy of it for himself, taken from that which was before the Priests and Levites, and that he should read therein all the days of his life. Thus the Jewish monarchy was a constitutional one, the constitution being ordained not by the people but by God, and every monarch was expected to act, not according to his own capricious moods and varying purposes, but in obedience to the divine commands. The circumstances connected with the change from the dispension of judges to that of kings are narrated in the verses which form the subject of the present lesson. Let us consider—

I. THE GROUND ON WHICH THE REQUEST FOR A KING WAS BASED.

These were threefold, namely: first, the age of Samuel; second, the character of his sons; third, the custom of the nations around them. In regard to the first, the age of Samuel, nothing needs to be said except that the very advancing of it betrayed a great lack of confidence in God. Jehova never grows old, and He was their true ruler. It was easy therefore, for Him, when Samuel should become incapacitated by years, or should be removed by death, to raise up another to take his place. We need never meet a difficulty before the time. Let us wait till it arises, and then God will also furnish us with a solution for it. In reference to the second, we may remark that it was sad that Samuel's sons should not have followed in their father's steps. No reason is assigned for their defection. It is not said, as in Eli's case, that "he restrained them not," and yet the fact that made them judges seems to indicate that he winked at their misconduct. If this were so, it is the only serious drawback in Samuel's character. He might not have been much to blame for their evil doings, for perhaps the multiplicity and importance of his public duties may have seriously interfered with his family government; but he certainly was culpable for placing such men as his sons were in places so important as those of judges. By doing so he gave the people the only plausible excuse for desiring a king. But even then it was more plausible than well-founded; for the judge proper was not appointed by any man; he was designated by God. Therefore it was not in Samuel's power to appoint any one for his successor, save as he was directed by God to do so, and the people need not have feared that they would have been compelled to accept the sons of the prophet. The third reason with the people. They wanted to be like other nations. They did not see that in their unlikeness to other people their true glory lay. That which made them Israel was their very difference from all other nations. Yet so much were they under the influence of appearances that they desired something which would destroy a part at least, of their national peculiarity. This has its lesson for us as individuals to-day. The tendancy of the times among Christians is to worldly conformity. But the true beauty and strength of the Church lie in the points in which the members are different from others around them. Those things which are peculiar to salt are the things that make it salt, and give to it its value and power. So the very peculiarities of a Christain's character are the things which give it influence in the world, and among these peculiarities this is one of the chief, that the believer, in matters of doctrine and duty, owns no king but Jesus, and no law but Christ's. Whenever the Church shall become assimilated to the world, its power in and over the world will be gone. Let us beware, therefore, of desiring things simply to be "like other people.' It ought to be the Christian's glory that he belongs those who are a "peculiar people, a holy nation.'

II. THE BEARING OF SAMUEL UNDER THIS REQUEST.

We can easily conceive what a shock would be given to the prophet by the people's expression of this desire. At first he was displeased; it seemed to him a disparaging of himself. He felt as if he had been treated with ingratitude and disrespect, and he was inclined to be angry. This was very natural, but it was sinful. The cause of God is of far more importance than our individual feelings and position, and we should accustom ourselves to regard things more in the light of their bearing on God's work than in that of our comfort. Indeed, we have reason always to suspect ourselves when self-love is wounded. If we were as we ought to be, that would be as nothing in our eyes compared with dishonor done to God.

But though Samuel's first feelings were not of the most praiseworthy sort, he went to the right place to have them corrected: "He prayed unto the Lord' So in all matters of perplexity of whatever sort we ought to betake ourselves to God. "He that believeth shall not make haste." He will go to God first and consult Him. How many aged servants of the Church in the pastoral office have been treated as Samuel was in his old age, and have felt and prayed just as he did! He who works for the gratitude of men in any sphere is sure to be disappointed; but though he feels badly under his disappointment, that does not lessen the guilt of those who have treated him so thanklessly.

III. THE DIRECTION OF GOD REGARDING THIS REQUEST OF THE PEOPLE.

The Lord gave Samuel to understand that the real dishonor was done to Him, and that the doing of it was only in harmony with the conduct of the people from the date of the Exodus onward. But He directed him to yield to their desire, while at the same time he was to protest against their conduct, and unfold to them the evils which they would bring upon the nation. Now, here one or two thoughts of importance suggest themselves: 1. God sometimes gives us our own way, that He may show us what miserable judges we are of that which is best for us. He gave the Israelites a king, that He might show them how bitter a thing it was to forsake Him and so might discipline them into His better service. 2. It is not always good for us to get what we ask. Sometimes God gives us better than we desire; sometimes He gives us something other than we have asked; sometimes He gives us precisely what we seek; but He always acts on good grounds. He keeps His prerogative of answering prayer in His own hands, and uses it as He sees best for His people's good and His own glory. 3. When we get precisely what we ask, it is not always because God approves. "He gave them their desires, but sent leannes into their souls." Sometimes a mother has cried with passionate impatience for the life of a child, and God has answered her cry by letting the child live to become a "thorn in her side and a smoke in her eyes." It is always safest to have this as the key-note of our prayers: "Thy will be done." 4. When God seems to us to throw the reins on our necks and leaves us to do as we will, while yet He tells us what must ensue, we ought to stand still and give up our desires in deferance to His wisdom. The people here, when they heard what Samuel said, ought to have given up their wish, even as Balaam, when God's angel appeared to him, ought to have returned to his home. "Our wills are ours to make them His" and when He virtually says to us, "Do as thou will," our response should be, "Not as we will, but as Thou wilt."

LESSON—1. Good men have sometimes wicked sons, and in these cases the guilt of the sons is the more aggravated because of the privileges which they enjoyed at home. 2. They who rejected God's name reject God Himself. 3. It is a serious thing to make a request of God. Truly we know not what we ask, even is asking the simplest things. "We, ignorant of ourselves, ask often our own harm," therefore our only safety is in putting ourselves implicity into God's hands.

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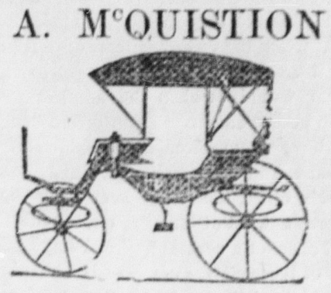

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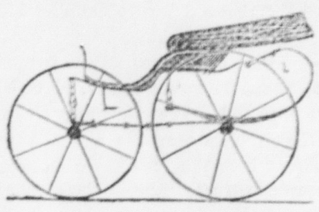

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THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND **DIPLOMA OF HONOR** AT

VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, **in America as well as Europe.** Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be **unrivaled.** See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than **One Thousand** (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. **New Solo** and **Combination Stops. Superb Etagere** and other **Cases** of **new designs.**

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

GETZE'S SCHOOL FOR THE PARLOR ORGAN

THE BEST WORK For REED, CABINET, or PARLOR ORGANS is GETZE'S School for the Parlor Organ, *Sent by Mail. Price,* $2.50.

LEE & WALKER, Philada.

Trusses, Supporters and Pile Pipes. "Seeley's Hard Rubber Trusses."—Cool, cleanly, light, perfectly safe and comfortable, free from all sour, rusty, chafing, strapping, or poultice-like unpleasantness; used in bathing, endorsed by the profession, long tested, always reliable. BEWARE of IMITATIONS; Genuine stamped "I. B. Seeley." Estab'd, 2347 Ches. St., Phila., & 737 Br'd'y, N. Y. Sent by mail or exp., & sold by leading druggists. Send for catalogue.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will present the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit, but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

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AMERICAN LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY

LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Sailing every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA

For QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.

CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE

Accommodations Unsurpassed,

Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
W. W. POTTER, PHILADELPHIA.
Penna. R. R. Office, Agnet, Bellefonte. 32-1

Miscellaneous.

AGENTS WANTED.

At the rate this work is now selling it will attain a sale of

100,000 COPIES

before the canvass is complete, Presbyterian ministers without charge, or those in ill health who wish to regain it by open air exercise, students, laymen, and others who desire lucrative employment in a most respectable occupation, are solicited to apply for an agency to sell

"THE HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH THROUGHOUT THE WORLD,"

a beautiful large octavo volume, illustrated with steel and wood engravings, which every Presbyterian family will want to possess. Applications for exclusive territory should be made at once.

Price in cloth, $4; French Morocco, $5; Half Turkey Morocco, $7; Full Turkey Morocco, $9.

Address DEWITT C. LENT & CO., 446 Broome Street, New York. 7-2-6m

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PINE GROVE ACADEMY AND SEMINARY.

JACOB RHONE,

PRINCIPAL.

The spring session commences Monday, April 26. Complete course of studies taught. Terms low. Good boarding at very low rates. Location healthy. This school affords an excellent opportunity to secure a good education without spending a fortune. For terms address

JACOB RHONE, A. M.
Pine Grove Mills, Pa.

15-3m

PUT ON

The Most Efficacious Virtue FROM PETROLEUM.

Because wounded nature rapidly restores itself when thoroughly protected from atmospheric action. Science acknowledges a perfect application in COSMOLINE. No rancidity or decomposition. Healing without the slightest irritation or smarting. Leaves no scars. Results are astounding!

Any inflamation, old and corrupt sores, eruptions and sloughing wounds yield to it. It is Nature's faithful ally in the struggle. For Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Boils, Blisters, Chafing, Poisons, Bites, Piles, Itching Tetter, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Mumps, Sore Throat, Coughing, Frosted Limbs, Chapped Skin.

The Pomade of Cosmoline

never becomes rancid nor loses its rich perfume. It cures all scalp diseases, keeps the hair soft, glossy and free from gum.

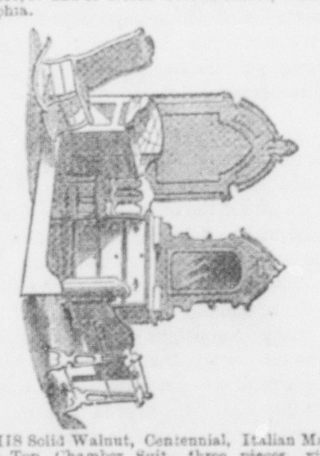
☞ Ask for PLAIN COSMOLINE, or for COSMOLINE POMADE: 50 cents a bottle, with the above trade mark and the name of E. F. HOUGHTON & CO., Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

7-14-1y

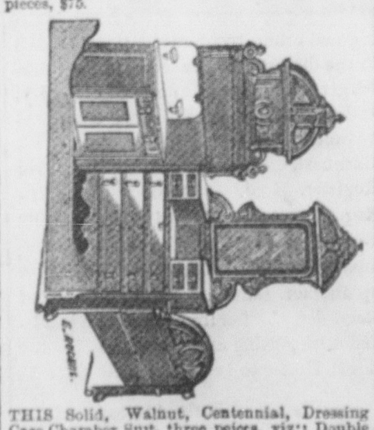
CENTENNIAL. CENTENNIAL.

GOULD & CO., N. E. Corner Market and Ninth Street, 242 and 244 South Second Street, 37 and 39 North Second Street, Philadelphia.



THIS Solid Walnut, Centennial, Italian Marble Top Chamber Suit, three pieces, viz: Double Bedstead, Marble Top Bureau, and Marple Top Stand, $47.

THIS Solid Walnut Parlor Suit, covered in Hair-cloth, or any color wool Terry, seven pieces, $75.



THIS Solid, Walnut, Centennial, Dressing Case Chamber Suit, three peices, viz: Double Bedstead, Marble Top Dressing Case, Marble Top Washstand, only $90.

THIS Fine Walnut Parlor Suit, covered in Hair-cloth or wool Terry, any color, seven pieces, $145.

We will ship the above Suits to any address on reciept of price named. No charge for packing. For $3.25, FOUR WALNUT CANE SEAT CHAIRS, ONE WALNUT CANE SEAT ROCKER, and ONE WALNUT TOWEL RACK, will be sent with either Chamber Suit. SOLID BLACK WALNUT WARDROBES, 8 feet high, $22.50. Solid BLACK WALNUT SECRETARY BOOK CASES, 7½ feet high, $23.50. All other kinds of **Chamber** or **Parlor Furniture** equally reduced in price. The choicest patterns of **Carpets** sold at manufacturers' prices. Bedding in every variety. Name the price of any article of Furniture you may need, and we will send photograph. 23-12w

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STOCK SPECULATIONS.

Conducted by us in every form on Commission only. Puts and Calls, on best houses and low rates. Cost, $100 to $200, and often pays $5000 PROFIT. Pamphlet, how Wall Street speculations are conducted sent free. Send for a copy.

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Bankers and Brokers,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

23-4t

MEDICAL.

CHEROKEE REMEDY.

THE GREAT INDIAN DIURETIC.

INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO BUCHU.

Nine tenths of the human family suffer, directly or indirectly, at one time or other, from diseases or irregularities of the generative system, while the victims of indiscretion, and of quack treatment, are comparatively numerous.

The idea that patients cannot treat themselves successfully in these cases, has long ago been exploded. A good and reliable medicine, prepared by an experienced physician, from the original Indian Recipe, that is guaranteed to effect a

SPEEDY AND RADICAL CURE.

can be as safely relied upon as the prescription of the most skillful practitioner. Such a medicine is the celebrated

CHEROKEE REMEDY.

Full directions accompany each bottle, and if they are carefully followed, a quick and permanent cure is guarranteed. Price $2.00 per bottle.

THE CHEROKEE INJECTION,

should always be used in conjunction with the Remedy for both incipient and obstinate cases of Gonorrhœa. Price $2.00 per bottle.

CHEROKEE CURE

for seminal weakness (spermatorrhœa), is a simple vegetable medicine that was used for many years in the practice of the physician who first gave the remedy to the public. It has effected cures that would scarcely be credited except on ocular evidence of the fact. Full directions, with pamphlet containing all particulars of symptoms, treatment, &c., accompany each bottle. Price $2.00 per bottle. Sold everywhere.

CHEROKEE PILLS.

These Pill are prepared expressly for the cure of those irregularities to which ladies are subject, and will be found safe, reliable and effectual, for the cure of Suppression, Green Sickness, Pain in the Back, Hysteria, Sick Headache, &c., &c. Price $1.00 per box.

Heimstreet's Hair Restorative,

OR INIMITABLE HAIR COLORING.

NOT A DYE.—Heimstreet's "Hair Coloring is not a Dye, and its operation is not by any chemical effect, but by a natural restoration of the glands, thus giving the hair the color it originally had.

NATURALNESS.—When the hair is dyed, its color is leaden hued and unnatural, but when restored by HEIMSTREET'S HAIR COLORING, its appearance is so perfectly natural that no one can detect the use of any Restorative.

STAINLESS.—While the Restorative acts promptly on the hair, it leaves no stain or mark whatever on the skin. It is composed of ingredients that form a perfect dressing as well as a coloring, so that no oils, &c., are necessary.

THIS MOST EFFECTIVE of all the Hair Restorers is for sale by all druggists at 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Numerous certificates from those who have used it are in the possession of the proprietors.

METROPOLITAN MED. CO., New York.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Wholesale Ag'ts, 8 and 9 College Place, N. Y.

PARK'S BALSAM

OR

WILD CHERRY AND TAR.

BALSAM.—Nothing is more soothing to the irritated membranes than the pure BALSAMS of which this medicine is composed.

WILD CHERRY.—The true bark of Wild Cherry is an unfailing specific for all throat and pectorial diseases.

TAR.—The wonderful healing properties of Tar when united with the other ingredients, render PARK'S BALSAM the most efficient Cough Medicine ever offered to the public.

CONSUMPTION.—The many cases of Consumption that have been cured justify us in the assertion that it is the very best medicine for that disease ever discovered.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

STEPHEN FISK, of New York, says his daughter had consumption, and terbucles had formed in her lungs. He was induced to try Park's Balsam, which effected a speedy cure.

T. EDWARD FLEET, of Brooklyn says, I think it is the best medicine for affections of the lungs I ever used.

G. S. FASCHER, of New York says, I feel fully persuaded that Park's Balsam has saved my life.

We have in our possession hundreds of certificates from others, and all of the same cheering import. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Address all orders to JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., 8 and 9 College Place, New York.

METROFOLITAN MED. CO., Proprietors.

EGYPTIAN

Rat and Vermin Destroyer

FOR EXTERMINATING RATS, MICE, WATER BUGS, ROUCHES, RED ANTS, &c.

STRENGTH.—When a Rat tastes the Egyptian Destroyer, his death warrant is signed, sure. It cannot fail to kill. It also creates great thirst, and the rat will search for water out of doors, and not die in his hole, to cause a stench that cannot be got out.

ATTRACTIVENESS.—Rats are the shrewdest of vermin. It is hard to get them to eat poison. An ingredient in the Egyption Destroyer is a perfect bait, and they are attracted rather than freightened be it. "Rats (not children) cry for it.

KEEPING SOFT.—People know how the ordinary Rat Pastes dry up and become useless, causing annoyance and loss. The Egyptian Destroyer is fully warranted to keep soft, fresh and effective in any climate for years.

SURE DEATH.—The Egyptian Destroyer kills every time. Hundreds of unsolicited testimonials are now in the hands of the proprietors, substantiating its great merits as the best preparation for destroying Vermin in the world. Be sure and ask for the "Egyptian," and take no other.

Put up in large glass bottles. Price, 25 cts. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., AGENTS, 8 and 9 College Place, N. Y.
METROPOLITAN MEDICINE CO., Sole Proprietors.

6-30-1y

HOLLOWAY'S

Pills and Ointment

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

THE GRAND PRINCIPLE that operates in these wonderful medicines is the power that they possess in purifying the turbid blood, and expelling corrupt humors from the system.

Both the ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bunions, Burns, Chapped hands, Chilblains, Fistula, Gout, Limbago, Mercurial Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Ring-Worms, Salt Rheums, Scalds, Skin Diseases, Swelled Glands, Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Sore Heads, Sore Throats, Sores of all kinds, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Tetter, Ulcers, Venereal sores, Wounds of all kinds.

USE HOLLOWAY'S EXPECTORANT for the absolute cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest, and all affections of the Pulmonary nature.

CAUTION.

Be careful and see that each bottle has the Holloway and Co. trade mark on it.

Price, 25cts., 62cts., and $1.00; great saving in buying large sizes.

METROPOLITAN MED. CO., PROP'RS.
9 College Place, N. Y.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Wholesale Agents, New York.

6-30-1y

THE VOICE OF MASONRY

AND FAMILY MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, IS NOW IN ITS 13th YEAR. It contains a full account of all matters pertaining to craft, supplied by its large corps of able contributors, both at home and abroad, and is one of the best mediums of Masonic information. PRICE $2 PER YEAR, in advance, with Masonic Chromo, $2,50. Send 25 cents for sample copy

Address VOICE OFMASONARY,
No 183 West Monroe St Chicago Ill., and No. 8 College Place, or P.O. Box 1789, New York City

6-30-1y

MEDICAL.

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixer.

For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief space afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Wholesale Agents, New York.
METROPOLITAN MED. CO., Proprietors, New York.

Stoves.

W. T. TWITMIRE,

dealer in

Stoves, Tinware

WOODEN WARE

and all kinds of

KITCHEN FURNITURE

also

COAL OIL

and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done. Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Lonbarger.

6-tf

W. & L. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-33-tf

CAR SHOPS.

BELLEFONTE

CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)

BELLEFONTE

Manufactures and keeps always on hand

WHITE AND YELLOW

PINE FLOORING,

Weather boarding, of various styles,

Sash,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets,
Scroll Sawing of every Description,

and Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a

BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER

Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER

Orders from CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS, and the trade generally solicited.

BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.
5-25-tf. Bellefonte Centre co., Pa.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

HOWARD STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.

v6n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING, (opposite the depot)

J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-1y

Hardware.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J. & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE

All sorts of

Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones,
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,
v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

P. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS. H. K. HICKS

WILSON & HICKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.

Iron Paints, Oils, Glass &c.

Builder's Hardware.

Coach Maker's Goods.

Cabnet Maker's Stock.

Stoves of All Kinds.

Children's Buggies,

Waggons, Carts, &c.

WILSON & HICKS.

NOTICE—We will sell to responsible men on three months credit. Will take off 5 per cent for cash, which is equal to 20 per cent. per annum. It will pay the purchaser to borrow at 10 from other parties, if he can save 20 in buying from us. In this way we can turn our money and sell lower.

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING, Opposite Depot.

Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5-12-1y

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,

BELLEFONTE PA.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard. He also keeps on hand a full line of

Gents Furnishing Goods

of every style and variety, consisting of

HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,

Undergarments for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors &c., on hand.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,
No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
v4n34-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. 4 FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. M'CLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES

AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, underclothing for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. M'CLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13—tf

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be trusted to his care. Thankful for past favors asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-1

JNO. D. SOURBECK.

LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attended to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.

5-16 1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without the pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-3-1f

---

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5-29-1y

---

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

DR. BELLS SPECIFIC REMEDIES have stood the test of thirty years, and are still unequaled for their great efficacy in curing all diseases of the Urino-Genetal system arising from youthful indiscretion or imprudent habits.

YOUTH, MANHOOD, AND OLD AGE are alike benefitted by them, and a cure may confidently be expected in all cases of Nervous Debility and Depression, Gravelly Deposits, Pains and Irritations, Seminal Weakness, Emissions, Discharges, and other Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, conditions arising from one and the same cause.

These remedies can be used without detection, as they never nauseate the stomach, or interfere with diet, or business pursuits.

Trial boxes, properly secured from observation, will be sent by mail, on receipt of One Dollar—pamphlet containing full particulars, sent on receipt of stamp. Address,

47-3m JOHN LAMB, P. O. Box 3385, N. Y.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

onstans Commandery, No. 3, K. T., meets e second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——After this date we can be found at our new office, second and third floors of Haupt's building opp. Bush House.

——U. S. Senator Wallace prosecuted the Clearfield rioters last week in the courts of that county.

——The *Clinton Democrat* has become the apologist for street loafers and dens of prostitution.

——The days are at hand when a boy can knock the old man down with a wagon stake and call it a sun stroke.

——Col. James P. Coburn, one of the best and most active Republicans in Pennsvalley, was in to see us on Wednesday.

——The measles prevail now in Bellefonte quite extensively. There are a good many cases, but we have heard of no deaths.

——The traveling public still continues to patronize the Johnson House. No better place in town for a good meal or a good bed.

——Our subscription list is growing every day and our line of job work keeps us busy—in fact we never felt better or healthier in our life.

——General Sherman in his memoirs doesn't devote a single line to any of Centre County's five generals and fifteen colonels. His book is a fraud.

——Sunday Schools will have an extra attendance till the picnic season is over. We know of one family who expect to take in four such little occasions.

——At the regular monthly meeting of the Building & Loan Association on Saturday evening, shares were sold at an average premium of fifteen and one half per cent.

——The Bellefonte school district desires to borrow five thousand dollars for one or two years, in sums of $500.00 and upwards at 7 per cent. before the first of July.

——It is said that Nels. Lucas, candidate for Recorder, offers to register marriage notices for nothing; but his opponent, Billy Tobias, undismayed, promises to do the same and throw in a cradle.

——Miss Lizzie DeHass of Curtin township after playing a few tunes on the piano the other afternoon, turned to leave the parlor, when she was horrified to behold an immense black snake curled up on the carpet by her side. With great presence of mind she quietly summoned her brother who soon dispatched the reptile.

——John F. Meginess of the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin*, in company with John A. Woodward, Esq., president of the Centre County Agricultural Society, and General James A Beaver, president of board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State College, visited the latter institution on Friday last. Mr. Meginess on Tuesday last published a very complimentary report of the condition of the College.

Wm. F. Reber, Esq.—This gentleman on Monday last, left for Clearfield where he expects to be located permantly hereafter, as the law partner of Frank Fielding, Esq., the present District Attorney of Clearfield county. Mr. Reber has been Deputy Prothonotary of this county for a year or more past, and is a young lawyer of more than ordinary ability and energy. We commend him to the legal fraternity of Clearfield and hope he may be able to gain as many friends there, as he has made in Centre county.

——A young lady named Ann Harner, living at Dr. McCoy's, who was so badly burned some two weeks since, it is now hoped, will recover. The circumstances of this dreadful burning are these: She had made a fire under a kettle, preparatory to washing, and while waiting for the water to boil, turned her back and stood up close to the flame to take off the chill of the morning. While in this position her apparel took fire, as soon as she discovered the fire, she started to run. Doctor and Frank McCoy, both came to her rescue, but did not get the flames extinguished until after she was literally roasted from head to foot. She has received the most careful treatment, but her sufferings have been dreadful.

Trial of the Miners.—The trial of the thirty two striking miners, charged with conspiracy and riot, who were arrested in the vicinity of Osceola and Houtzdale, Clearfield County, some weeks ago, commenced in the Clearfield court on Wednesday, the 9th inst. Judge Orvis on the bench.

The case was conducted on the part of the commonwealth by Senator Wallace and the defence by ex-Judge Barrett. The counsel exhibited a great deal of bitterness during the trial, and friends were compelled to interfere at one time to prevent a personal encounter. The trial closed on Monday of last week, Judge Orvis having charged the jury at length, by reviewing the evidence and citing the law bearing upon the case. The jury retired and were about three hours in making up their verdict; when they returned finding the defendants guilty in manner and form, as they stood indicted.

The prisoners were called for sentence on Tuesday afternoon, when ex-Judge Barrett asked for a suspension of sentence and addressed the Court assigning reasons for a new trial, which were overruled by the court, after which Judge Orvis passed sentence as follows:

Patrick Malee, Peter McDermott, Wm. Dougherty, John Miller, Owen Lewis, Peter Hopkins, Joseph Shannon, John Argyle, A. Hull, V. Stonebraker, Patrick Conner, Wm McHenry, James Sabins were informed by the Judge that from the evidence that he was led to believe that they were the victims of bad advisers and for that reason he would suspend sentence; but if they should violate the law hereafter, he would have them brought into court and pass sentence upon them.

John Eckert, Peter Malee, Thaddeus Libertine, Thomas Reese, Thomas Kelly, Edward McDermott, John Barry, Emanuel Eckert, Robert Campbell, Hugh Glendening, Julius Viebaum, were sentenced to pay the costs, a fine of $25.00, and sixty days to the county prison.

After sentence was passed upon these men, the Judge directed them to one of the jury rooms. In the mean time one of them addressed Senator Wallace—"you will want us fellows to vote for you some day" to which the Senator retorted "you can do just as you please."

John H. Joice, president of the miners' union in the Osceola region, John J. Maloney, Secretary, Ralph Parks, Thomas Burchdall, George McGowan* and Matthew Mayer* were sentenced to pay costs of prosecution, a fine of $25.00 each and to undergo an imprisonment at solitary confinement in the Western Penitentiary for a period of one year. Xingo Parks, Secretary of the National Union was in the court when sentence was passed, after which he wept like a child. Some of the convicted miners gathered around him and offered their consolation, which caused him to dry up his tears.

As the prisoners passed out of the Court House in charge of the sheriff accompanied by those who were not sentenced, they declared that the Clearfield ring "had gone back on them and failed to fulfill their promises made during election times when they wanted votes." The following letter from Mr. Maloney, Secretary, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary, was furnished the press for publication; the ring paper of Clearfield, known as the Clearfield *Republican* excepted.

Clearfield, Pa., June 15, 1875.

We, the miners of Houtzdale and Osceola regions, tender our most sincere thanks to Judge Barrett and his son, Mr. Walter Barrett, for the able manner in which they defended us in this great trial between labor, capital and tyranny. We feel that they done all within their power to clear us, but they had too much to contend with. On the opposite side was the great Philadelphia Coal Exchange with all its money to buy false testimony—and they did—while on our side was simple truth.

(signed) J. J. Maloney.

Sheriff McPherson started with his prisoners on Thursday morning, who were met at the Osceola station by the wives of Joice and Maloney accompanied by Parks and other friends of the condemned men. Parks was somewhat solicitous as to his future, but the wives of the prisoners showed pluck by consoling their husbands "that they are the victims of the Clearfield ring and the martyrs of a just cause."

Note.—Those marked with a * were absent for some cause or other when called up for sentence. Bench warrants were awarded in each case.

Military Company.—On Saturday last a meeting was held in the Court House for the purpose of organizing a military company. Col. D. S. Keller, Assistant Adjutant General to General Beaver, took charge of the enrolling of volunteers. The number of names enrolled is 80. After the enlistments, an election was held for officers which resulted as follows: Captain, Jack McClellan; 1st Lieutenant, R. B. Barger; 2nd Lieutenant, Charles M. Heisler. The other officers have not been announced. The rank and file comprise many of the best young men of Bellefonte and if they go to the Centennial next year, as we hope they will, we have no doubt they will attract a due share of attention. The company will be attached to the 5th regiment, National Guards, 5th division, Major General James A. Beaver commanding the division.

——Teachers for our borough schools will be elected on Wednesday next, June 30.

—— A young man named Kelly, living on Harris avenue, was arrested on Wednesday last for breaking windows in McClain's block. Drunk.

——A meeting of the Republican State Central Committee has been called for Friday, July 2, at Harrisburg. D. H. Hastings is the member of the committee for Centre County.

——Annual Literary Entertainment of the Academy, at Reynold's Hall, Tuesday evening June 29. Doors open at 7 o'clock exercises commence at 7¾ o'clock. Admission 35 cts. Reserved seats 50 cts. Tickets to be had at the book store.

——The great variety of straw hats at Montgomery's are being closed out for the summer, to make room for fall and winter goods. All summer goods at great sacrifice. Call as soon as you can—as these bargains will only last a few days before all are gone.

——The *Watchman* argues for a celebration on the 3d of July—wants to fire off cannon, squibs, discharge guns and pistols, and "hurrah for the flag." If those fellows should get to "hurrahing for the flag" it would be such an unusual thing that everybody would say they were drunk.

——"Ish der some ledder here for me?" inquired a German at the Post Office, Saturday. "No, none here," was Harry's reply. "Vhell dot ish queer," he continued, getting his head into the window; "mi neighbor gits somedimes dree ledders in one day, and I get none. I bays more taxes as he does, and, now, how comes does dings?" Harry could not solve the problem and the man left in disgust. He halted at Sechler & Co's grocery store and, like everybody else, was astonished to find how cheap, fresh and various is Sechler's wonderful stock of groceries.

——The Altoona *Tribune* of the 17th, in commenting at some length on the dedicatory sermon preached in the Third Methodist church of that city by Rev. Geo. W. Miller of this place, says:

"Our outline of the sermon is necessarily an imperfect one. It was truly and feelingly eloquent and eminently and logically practical, and held the congregation in wrapt attention throughout its delivery. No mere abstract could do it justice, yet the imperfect sketch may afford an idea of what it was in the hands of a gifted and heaven-inspired speaker."

Further News from the Temple.—We have received additional information from General Parterich in regard to the great temple at Milesburg. It will be seen that the General is shaping affairs for a speedy dedication of the grand structure, and, also, that he has made several important appointments.

Milesburg, God's Headquarters,
June, 18, 1875.

Gentlemen of Bellefonte:—The time has come to commence the grandest temple in the world. I am gaining strength in body but not fast. My spirit cannot be broken. I find by the press, that ye have heard in part of the great temple. There is much more that ye shall know. I have endeavored to conceal my proper name but it is of no use, and of no difference now, for when I preach the first and second sermons in the temple, all the people will wonder where the man Aaron came from. Miller Hall will flee to the Ridges and never more show himself. There will be joined to the south end of the temple three hundred feet more which will make it 630 feet in length. If the Devil, poisoned liquors and Miller Hall do not check my advance, the corner stone will be laid on July 4, 1876. There will be a great deal of work to clear the ground and finish the temple. This fall I will preach a sermon on the fair ground. I must haste to Philadelphia to get uniforms for 100 soldiers to guard the temple. Captain Wilson assists in the arrangements for the great work. You will inform Sir Thomas Reynolds that he is chosen Secretary for the temple. He will receive $1,000 a year and a clerk $500. There must be a printing office at Milesburg worked by Mr. Meek with a steam engine, with a daily paper issued. All things are possible with the great Aaron. You cannot see everything now but in a little while bright and clear. If any one shall have the insolence to say that he is Aaron's equal, tell him to met Aaron on the fair ground and I will turn him into a ground hog in less than a minute. The band will be quartered at Garman's hotel. The band will leave Bellefonte at one o'clock. Let all follow who desire, to see the Great Reformer, and their souls will be glad and full of glory.

Yours Respectfully,
General Aaron Parterich,
Chief of the temple.

——A fire broke out from one of the coal pits in Mr. Kelley's job above Curtins lower Works, on last Saturday afternoon; which destroyed the entire job in less than an hour's time. The wind being strong from the South West drove the flames down the North side, and then whirling took all that was left no the South. Every rank of wood but one was consumed, and none remained but what was in the pits, and the heaviest of some that was not ranked. The entire loss of Mr. Kelley is about three-hundred and fifty cords of wood, and about half a mile of fencing.

Another fire also broke out on the Marsh Creek Divide, in a clearing of Mr. Packer, which destroyed some new fencing for him and also about one hundred and thirty panels of fence for Wm. Shawly. Another fire also broke out near Andrew Fetzes, doing considerable damage. Much care should be exercised by those who are entrusted with coaling and who otherwise work with fire, as much property and even life itself is endangered.

The Library and Reading Rooms.—Through the kindness of Mr. John Irwin, Jr., Vice President of the Library Association, we had the pleasure of taking a peep at the rooms of the association on Monday evening last. These rooms are on the second floor of Humes' Block, five doors west of the Post Office. The hall-way leading to them, is a large, wide, airy staircase, from the landing of which a number of passages lead to different parts of this very excellent building. On the right is the entrance to Humes' Hall, now almost completed. Turning to the left from the landing we found three entrances to the association rooms. Entering the first by a large, massive door, of which all the other doors are counterparts, we found ourself in the sitting room. This room is as neatly, and substantially furnished as any parlor in town. It is twenty-eight feet in length by eighteen in width. The ceiling is high and the room is lighted by three large windows fronting on Allegheny street. From the ceiling is suspended an elegant, large chandelier, with six arms and burners, besides a drop light which rests on a large solid walnut centre-table of elegant design and finish. The carpet is a drab-colored ingrain of neat design. The table, chairs, sofa and all were made expressly for this room, and better taste in selection could not have been made. The sofa and chairs to match are of walnut with leather upholstery. No more substantial or durable sittings can be made.

From the sitting room, a door leads into the reading room, which is thirty-four feet in length and eighteen feet wide. This room will be used exclusively for reading and no conversation above a whisper will be allowed. Here the newspapers will be placed on file, and the magazines and other reading matter so distributed that all may have access thereto. For this purpose, the room is excellently adapted. Two long, heavy walnut tables extend lengthwise through the centre. Above is a 6 light chandelier, below which depend drop-lights that extend full length over the tables and afford a generous supply of light to every part of the room. Two elegant sofas and any number of Bethlehem chairs are ranged about the room. The carpet is the same quality as in the sitting room but the colors are brighter and more variegated. The room is exceedingly inviting and comfortable looking and only needs the presence of a number of readers busy among the paper files and books to complete a very pleasant picture.

A pair of folding doors open on the rear into the library room proper. Its size is thirty by eighteen. Three windows furnish light on the south and west sides. The carpet here, is of that kind which is ordinarily found on the floors of library rooms, substantial looking and modest. The same style of walnut tables and chairs, handsome chandelier, and furnishings, similar to those in the other rooms, are found here. The library cases will extend in uniform shape and size around three sides of the room, and the shelves will be supplied as rapidly as the association can afford. After taking a survey of these rooms the visitor is forced to the conclusion that three rooms could not be better adapted, or more tastefully furnished, for the purposes intended than these. There is an entire absence of shoddy and attempt at show. Everything is plain, substantial and uniform. The opening has been definitely fixed for the evening of July first, but the programme will not be arranged until the return of Governor Curtin, president of the association.

Bellefonte Library Association.—The board of managers of the Bellefonte Library Association met in the Council Room on Thursday evening, June 17.

Present: Vice President John Irvin, Jr., in the chair, Messrs. Adam Hoy, Wm. P. Wilson, James L. Sommerville, Isaac Mitchell, James A. Beaver, E. C. Humes, D. S. Keller, Adolph Loeb and D. H. Hastings. The committee appointed to solicit bids for Secretary, Janitor and Librarian, reported the names of a number of ladies and gentlemen. It was decided that one suitable person would be able to act in the tripple capacity of secretary, librarian and janitor and, on motion of Gen. Beaver, it was unanimously resolved to employ a man, after which John A. Hibler was elected to that office and his salary was fixed at twenty dollars per month.

Isaac Mitchell moved as an amendment to the by-laws, that the bond of the secretary, librarian and janitor be reduced from $1000 to $500. Laid over till next meeting.

The time for the opening of the Library rooms was fixed for Thursday evening, July 1. The book committee was directed to order the papers and periodicals that had been passed upon by the board.

On motion of Isaac Mitchell it was decided to substitute the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* for Forney's *Press*. There being no further business the board adjourned. D. H. Hastings,
Secretary.

——Canary birds and cages at Green's Drug Store.

Shooting Affray at Howard.—On Friday last the borough of Howard and the neighboring township was thrown into an excitement by the shooting of a man named Roberts, of Howard township, by Hays Schenk, son of Mr. Jonathan Schenk also of Howard township. The circumstances attending the affair, which will probably end in a trial for murder on the part of Schenk, are, as far as we can get at the facts, as follows: There are two brothers, Samuel Roberts and Albert Roberts, who have been making their home at Jonathan Schenk's, and have been engaged in sinking wells and doing other odd jobs for the farmers through the neighborhood. Hays Schenk, the assailant, is a son of Johnathan Schenk, a young man about sixteen or seventeen years of age and has, hitherto, borne a good name. The latter, and the younger Roberts, whose age is twenty five, had been quarreling, off and on, for a month or more before the tragedy of Friday evening. We were unable to learn the original cause of their differences, but understand that their disputes arose from some trivial matters; but the ill feeling was kept up, until it ripened into a deadly hatred. On Thursday last they met at Jonathan Schenk's and began the old dispute, both becoming angry. Schenk called Roberts a—— and ran into the house. Roberts followed, but finding some of the members of the family in the house, did not say anything. Shortly before dark, on Friday evening Hays Schenk, in company with Austin Wantz went to the house of Daniel Schenk, an older brother of Hays. On their return they met Roberts on the public road a short distance east of the residence of Abram Pifer and the latter demanded that Schenk should apologize or take back the epithet he applied to him on the previous afternoon. This Schenk refused to do, and, after some further parley, Roberts struck him and was proceeding to give him a whipping when Schenk gave him to understand that if he did not desist, he would shoot him. Roberts still proceeded to slap him, telling him that he dared not and was afraid to shoot him, until Schenk in his desperation, drew a pistol and aiming it at Roberts, fired. The ball entered his left breast about two inches above and three inches to right of the nipple, passing through the left lung and lodging in the spine. Some parties hearing the report of the pistol, hurried to the scene, and afterwards carried Roberts to the house of Daniel Schenk where he is lying at this writing (Monday). His physician reports that it will be impossible for him to recover. Schenk has not yet been arrested; he manifests great anxiety for the recovery of Roberts.

The Barnharts.—In the present condition of affairs in the Democracy of the county, as they are shaping themselves, we are afraid the offices in the Court House, will be deluged with Barnharts, That noble family have stood among the rank and file about long enough; they have endured the heat and burden of many campaigns; have occupied the lower seats in the Democratic synagogue until the seats are about worn out; they have been kept in the outer sanctuary until the will stand it no longer, and they are now making a united break for the sanctum scantorum. Let other aspirants stand back while we recount the ambitions of the Barnhart family. Mr. John H. Barnhart, of Spring twp., is a candidate for County Treasurer, and he is working his claim like a Black Hills miner. Philip Barnhart, of Boggs, is a candidate for Prothonotary and is traveling the county exhibiting specimens of his hand writing and other recommendations, much to the distress of the sad-faced Rumberger, and Tom Thumb Reifsnyder, and perhaps giving Williams some annoyance. Then there is Philip W. Barnhart, of Spring township, for Register. J. Smith Barnhart, Esq., is at present comfortably located as clerk to the county commissioners. Now if they could only scare up another Barnhart for the office of Recorder, the family ought to feel satisfied with getting all the offices in the Court House to be elected this fall.

——We are authorized to say that the statement in the "Watchman" of last week to the effect that Professor B. B. Else, is an applicant for the position of principal of our schools, is not correct. Prof. Else, would not accept the position if elected, although he has been urged to do so by a number of our prominent citizens. The fact that there was an almost unanimous desire to have a man of Mr. Else's ability and accomplishments to fill the position, is probably what led to the "Watchman's" misapprehension of the truth of the matter.

——The ordinance of baptism was administered to eight believers in Christ; in the waters of Little Marsh Creek, on the A. M. of the 19th of June. The occasion was impressive, and was witnessed by a large and well conducted audience; Rev. J. Zeigler, administered the rite.

——Try Green's cool soda the best in the city. It is cool and nice these hot days.

——Gold fishes, fifty cents apiece at Green's Drug Store.

Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad Company, held in Philadelphia, on the 8th inst., the following officers were elected:

President—Hon. Geo. F. Miller.
Secretary & Treasurer—Jas. R. McClure.
Directors—Eli Slifer, Geo. B. Roberts, Wm. J. Howard, Strickland Kneass, J. P. Coburn, R. H. Duncan, D. J. Morrell.

The following is an analysis of the condition of the road, taking it by sections of a mile each:

Sections 1 to 18, finished and cars running.
Secs. 18 to 27, graded.
Sec. 28 not let—work light.
Sec. 29 let to Col. James Moore.
Sec. 30 not let—work light.
Sec. 31 let to Mr. Campbell.
Sec. 32 let to Bridgens, Noyes & Co., of Lock Haven. This includes William's Tunnel, 320 feet in length.
Secs. 33 and 34 not let—work light.
Sec. 35 let L. J. & H. Van Dyke. This includes Howley's Tunnel, 300 feet long, only 40 feet of which remains unbored.
Secs. 36 to 52 (through Penns Valley) graded, by Van Dykes and Moore.
Secs. 53 to 65 not let—work light.
Secs. 65 to 87 graded. This takes it to the Pa. Railroad at Tyrone.

From Lemont to Bellefonte the distance is but nine miles, and the route very easy. On part of the route, from Bellefonte to Valentine's furnace, there is a horse railroad track laid.

It is the determination of the Board to push the work on as fast as possible. The work on the unlet sections being of a light character, these sections will be ready for the rails as soon as the others are.

——On Tuesday evening next, the students of the Bellefonte Academy will hold their annual literary and musical entertainment in Reynold's Hall. The last year has been one of the most successful in the history of this growing institution. Since Rev. James P. Hughes took charge of the "School in the Mountains," as it is generally called, it has continued to grow steadily and strongly into popular favor, until now it is recognized as one of the best educational institutions in the state. Professor Hughes possesses all the qualifications, accomplishments and 'nack' that combine in him the successful teacher and thorough disciplinarian. He has gathered around him a corps of able teachers, who have seconded him in all his efforts, and the Bellefonte Academy is to-day a credit to our town and county. The commencement exercises on Tuesday evening will be a delightful entertainment and is being looked forward to with much pleasure.

Cement.—The firm of D. P. and J. B. Shope of Milesburg are continuing to develop their vein of excellent cement which has been opened on the cement farm about a mile above Milesburg. This cement is known to the trade as the 'Diamond' brand, and is made of gray rock. The vein, as at present worked, ranging from forty to fifty feet in depth, and growing thicker as the excavations progress. This is acknowleged to be the largest vein of cement known in the state. The owners are preparing to erect extensive works at this mine and will soon be ready to supply more promptly than before, their steadily increasing number of customers. The quality of this cement, wherever it has been used, ranks among consumers, as the peer in every qualification to the Rosendale brand, while it is much cheaper.

Curtin Iron Works.

Mr. Tuten: There have been a great many cows killed down here on the rail road. Some have got part pay for their cows and some have not got anything. We are glad that you are trying to have it stopped. Go on, give the cow killers their just dues and we will stand by you. There are plenty of people in Bald Eagle who are glad that you are opposed to killing cows on the railroad and are not afraid to tell them about it in your paper. Justice.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of Captain H. C. Beamer, of Potter township, as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce David M. Glenn, of Bellefonte, as candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

MARRIED

On Thursday morning, June 17, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. King, of the Reformed Church, Mr. William Derstine to Miss Mary Klinger, both of Bellefonte.

Another sensible movement. An honest, intelligent, young man and a sensible, intellectual lady have united their fortunes. The bride was one of the best teachers ever employed in our public schools. If our good wishes would add pleasure to their future, they would be the happiest couple in the world. They left on Thursday morning on their bridal tour. Here is another of our young lady teachers gone:

On Wednesday, June 16, 1875, by Rev. Robert Hamill, D. D., Colonel James T. Stuart to Miss Emma E. Hunter, daughter of the late Dr. Reuben Hunter, both of Boalsburg.

The gallant Colonel has been made captive at last, and, sheathing his sword, has acknowledged the all conquering power of woman. They have our heartiest congratulations.

On Wednesday, June 16, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John Dyson, Mr. Frank P. Blair to Miss Mary Entwisle, of Phoenixville, Pa.

This is no less a person than our accomplished and pleasant townsman, F. P. Blair, the well known jeweler. Of course all our town ladies are cross because he went away from home for a wife, but what is their loss, Frank thinks, is his eternal gain. We extend Mr. and Mrs. Blair our best wishes and hope they may more than realize their fondest anticipations.

DIED.

"Mighty ones, Love and Death!
Ye are strong in this world of ours,"

At Jacksonville, Pa., May 30, 1875, Emily Fitch, eldest daughter of J. Stewart McCalmont.